TAXON

OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETIN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY

VOLUME VI

1957

UTRECHT—NETHERLANDS

Edited and published for the I.A.P.T. by the
International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/taxon_january-february-1957_6_1

JAN. - FEB. 1957
VOL. VI No. 1

TAXON

Official News Bulletin of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Edited and Published for I.A.P.T. by the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht, Netherlands

HENRY NICHOLAS RIDLEY, C. M. G., F. R. S. 1855 - 1956

R. E. Holttum (Kew)

Mr. Henry Nicholas Ridley died in his 101st year, at his home at Kew, on October 24th 1956. He was confined to his house for about four years before his death, but remained alert in mind almost to the end. He had a serious illness in 1953, and his sight suddenly failed, but he recovered his general health, and greatly enjoyed celebrating his centenary on December 10th, 1955, when he received messages of congratulation from Her Majesty the Queen, from the Chief Ministers of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, from the President of the Royal Society, and from a large circle of botanical and other friends. A few months after that event, he told me that he was ready to go, and seemed almost impatient for the end to come. In his last years he was most devotedly cared for by his wife (née Lily Eliza Doran) and her sister.

He was born at West Harling in Norfolk, son of the Rev. Oliver Matthew Ridley and Louisa Pole (Stuart). One of his hobbies in later life was collecting information about his ancestors, among whom he was proud to count Nicholas Ridley (Bishop of London from 1550 tot 1555, when he was burnt as a heretic), William Penn (founder of Pennsylvania) and John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, who (among many other activities) was botanical adviser to the Princess Augusta, foundress of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. In thinking of Ridley's many-sided character, one may detect something of the resolute independence of the first of these illustrious forebears, of the human sympathies of the second, and of the wide range of interests of the third.

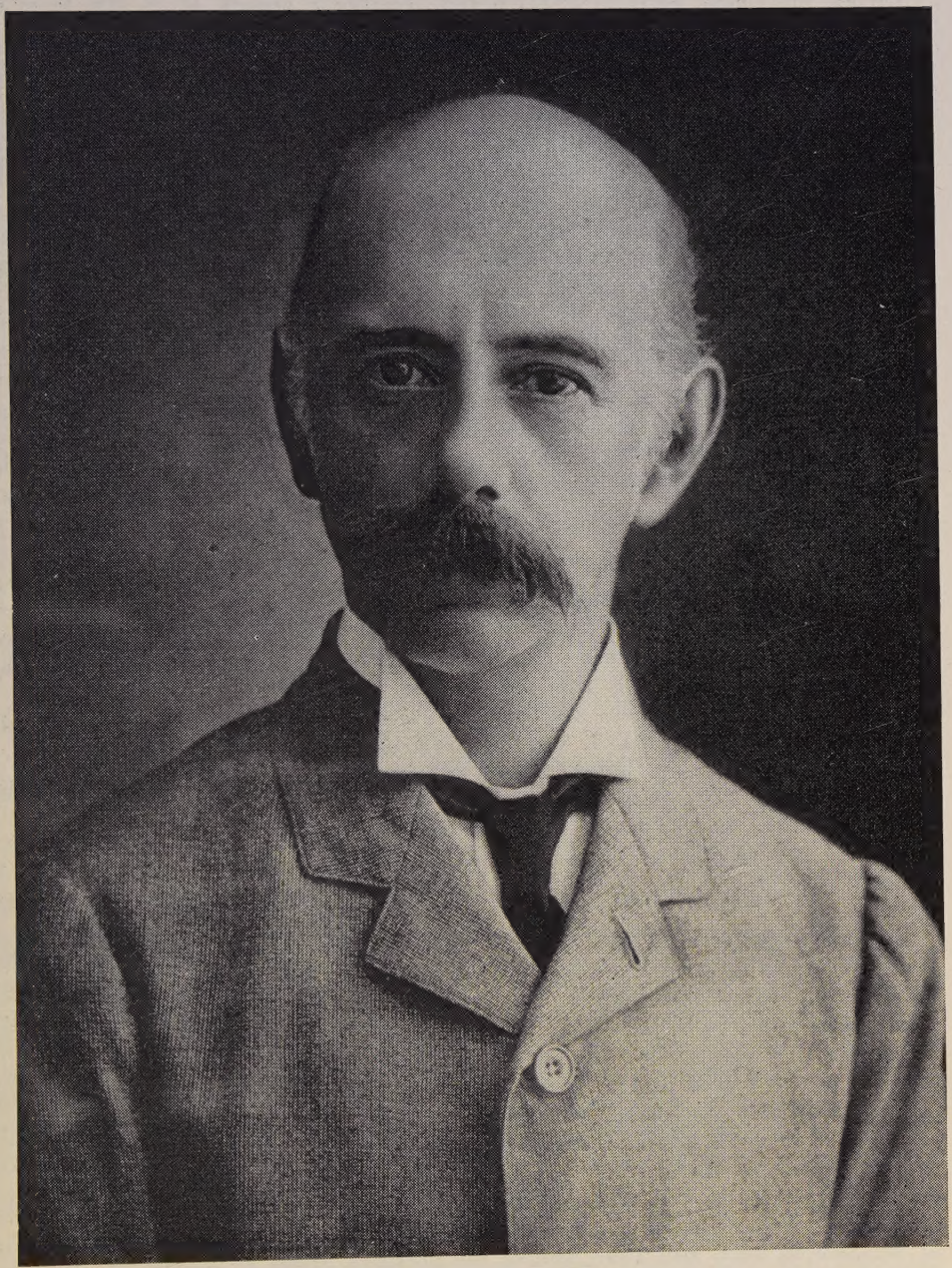
Ridley was educated at Haileybury School, and at Exeter College, Oxford. In his boyhood he became intensely interested in nature, especially in birds and insects, upon which, while still at school, he wrote his first published paper. He obtained second class honours in Natural Science at Oxford, and was awarded a scholarship in geology. After leaving Oxford, he looked for an appointment which would lead to the life of study in the tropics which, from his boyhood, he had determined to pursue. He applied for a zoological post at the British Museum (Natural History), but failed. After waiting some time, with no other suitable appointment in view, he applied for one which fell vacant in the department of Botany at the Museum, and was successful. Until that time he had regarded botany as a minor interest, but he threw himself with characteristic energy into his new work, with the result that by 1888, when he went to Singapore, he had acquired a very wide knowledge of tropical plants. At the Museum, he worked under Carruthers, and was assigned the Monocotyledons as his field of study. In the years from 1883 onwards, he

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
13 FEB 1957

published a series of papers on collections of Monocotyledons from many sources (including Madagascar, West Africa, Timor and New Guinea), and along with them monographic studies of two genera of Orchidaceae (Liparis and Microstylis) and shorter notes on British plants, and on insects. In 1887 he went to the island of Fernando de Noronha (off the coast of Brazil), and later published papers on the botany, zoology and geology of the island.

In 1888 Ridley was appointed to the post of Director of Gardens and Forests, Straits Settlements. His published papers during the next twenty-three years show what an astonishingly energetic life he led. Besides his necessary administrative work (both of Gardens at Singapore and Penang, and until 1896 of forests in these Settlements and also in Malacca) he made observations on many cultivated plants (*Hevea brasiliensis* being the most important), by travelling at every opportunity he accumulated a large herbarium of specimens of native Malayan plants and brought many alive to Singapore for cultivation and further study, he collected data on timber trees, rattans and other useful native plants and published a series of reports on them; and, not content with all this, he studied the behaviour of insects (of which he made large collections) and other animals, and cared for the living animals which were part of his charge in the Gardens. His three main achievements were his work on *Hevea brasiliensis* (which made possible the development of modern Malaya), his botanical collecting, and his very numerous observations on the relations between animals and plants. We will take these three in turn; but here it may be noted that the importance of his scientific work was recognized by the Royal Society, which elected him a Fellow in 1907, and by the Government of the Straits Settlements, which caused the honour of C.M.G. to be bestowed on him in 1911. His many gifts of living plants to Kew were acknowledged by the dedication to him of a volume of the *Botanical Magazine* (1906), in which journal every year from 1892 tot 1912 one or more of the plants he had sent were illustrated: "to Henry Nicholas Ridley, who with untiring generosity has surpassed all recent contributors in enriching the Kew collections with rare and novel plants".

The story of rubber in Malaya begins with Sir Joseph Hooker, who, while Director at Kew, actively promoted the interchange of plants among the tropical territories administered by Britain. He especially urged upon the India Office the potential importance to India of some plants native in the American tropics, among them *Hevea brasiliensis*. At Hooker's suggestion, seeds of *Hevea* were brought by Wickham from Brazil, and germinated at Kew. Most of the seedlings were sent to Ceylon, but 22 reached Singapore in 1878, and Ridley's predecessor planted seeds from these as soon as they were produced. On his way to Singapore in 1888, at Hooker's suggestion, Ridley broke his journey in Ceylon, with the special object of observing the more numerous *Hevea* trees there. On his arrival at Singapore, he devoted immediate care to the plantation of young trees, and soon began tapping experiments on the older ones. He saw the growing demand for rubber, and realized the great opportunity for the establishment of a plantation rubber industry in Malaya, provided that the trees could give a sufficient yield to cover costs of planting and maintenance. His tapping experiments soon convinced him that this was indeed possible, owing to the increase of latex-flow when a recent cut is re-opened. But it was some time before he could persuade planters that he was right. In spite of this lack of interest, Ridley continued his tapping, increased his plantation, and so was ready with seeds, and with information on matters of technique, when plantations were begun. The first was made in Malacca by Mr. Tan Chay Yan and his associates, in 1896, and the great planting boom followed soon afterwards. Ridley not only provided a very large number of seeds for the



Henry N. Ridley, a photograph taken shortly before his retirement in 1911 (courtesy of Singapore Public Relations office).

new plantations; he shipped seeds overseas, even back to the West Indies, having discovered a method of packing them far more efficient than that used by Wickham.

On his retirement, early in 1912, Ridley received a present of £ 800 from the planters of Malaya. He gained no other financial profit from his work; all rubber produced by him was sold to help pay for the maintenance of the Gardens. Awards primarily connected with his work for rubber were the Rubber Planters Association's Gold Medal (1914), the Frank Meyer medal for foreign plant introduction (1928) and the Colwyn medal of the Institute of the Rubber Industry (1955).

As a field botanist, Ridley was outstanding. He had an immensely wide knowledge of plants, and a most observant eye. Whenever he travelled, he collected specimens, and made a far larger contribution to our present knowledge of the flora of the Malay Peninsula than any other individual person. Several species of plants are still only known from his original collections, for example a very curious member of the Zingiberaceae for which the genus *Odontychium* was established by Schumann, *Ranalisma rostrata* Stapf, and a bamboo which Ridley named *Dinochloa montana*. Of the family Orchidaceae, Ridley discovered and described about 200 new species, and found many others for the first time in Malaya. In 1899 he published a paper on the Zingiberaceae of Malaya, describing 53 new species collected by himself and Curtis (of the Waterfall Garden, Penang), and during the next ten years added twenty more; since the date of Ridley's retirement only thirty more species have been added to the family by the collections of various persons. This gives an indication of his ability and activity as a collector. But though he had early specialized on Monocotyledons, he did not neglect other plants, and made large collections of Dicotyledons, many of which were used in the work of King and his collaborators at Calcutta. Ridley himself undertook the account of Gesneraceae in King's *Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula*, and in the genus Didymocarpus alone described nearly fifty new species, mostly of his own collecting.

Ridley's collecting journeys are listed in *Flora Malesiana*, Ser. I, Vol. 1 (Cyclopaedia of Collectors, by M. J. van Steenis-Kruseman). Further details are given, on a geographic basis, in Burkill's paper on collectors in Malaya (*Gardens' Bulletin, S.S.* vol. 4, nos 4-5); both accounts are based on Ridley's *Annual Reports* and published papers, and on the evidence of herbarium specimens. An almost complete list of his publications up to the year 1935 is given in the issue of the *Gardens' Bulletin, S.S.* (vol. 9, pt. 1) dedicated to Ridley on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

In each of the years 1889, 1890 and 1891, he went to the east coast of Malaya and up the Pahang River, unsuccessfully attempting in 1891 to reach Gunong Tahan, the isolated highest mountain in the Peninsula. In one of the last conversations I had with him, he recalled the privations of this hazardous journey, and the interesting new species he was able to collect in spite of the failure of his food supplies, which forced him to return. His long paper in the Linnean *Transactions* (1893) dealt with the many new species discovered on the expeditions of these three years. Much of his collecting in the following years was accomplished on short journeys made in conjunction with visits of inspection to gardens and forests in the other Settlements (Malacca and Penang), and later with visits of advice to the new rubber plantations. He made considerable independent journeys to the mountains of Selangor in 1896 and 1897, and to the northern States of Kedah and Perlis in 1910; in 1908, 1909 and 1911 he joined the zoologists of the Kuala Lumpur Museum (Robinson and Kloss) in expeditions to the Batang Padang valley and to Temengor in Perak, and to Gunong Tahan. He also visited Sarawak in 1893, 1897 and 1903, and Christmas Island in 1890 and 1904. After his retirement, he travelled in India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam and Indochina; in 1915 he visited Sarawak and

Java, and collected in Malaya from Kuala Lumpur; he came again to Malaya in 1917, and in 1920-21, visiting also Brastagi in Sumatra in 1921.

As noted above, Ridley's first interest was in zoology, and this he retained throughout his life. Among the first papers which he published after his arrival in Singapore, several are concerned with insects; they deal with measures to control the destructive Coconut beetle, pollination of various orchids by insects, the habits of the Caringa Ant (*Formica gracilipes*), and with mosquito larvae in the pitchers of Nepenthes. He continued his interest in insects as pests and as pollinating agents, and also studied other animals. He was the first to report on the white snakes that live in the limestone caves of Malaya (1898) and published a paper on the habits of Malayan reptiles (1899). He wrote several papers on the habits of birds; also on individual mammals, and a general paper on the mammals which he had in captivity in Singapore (he once had a baby tapir as a pet). Throughout his life he made original observations, and collected those made by others, on the dispersal of fruits and seeds by birds and mammals, and he incorporated these in his book *The Dispersal of Plants throughout the World* (1930), which is a wonderful store of information of many kinds. In his later years, when travel was no longer possible, he greatly enjoyed watching birds in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and especially in the grounds of Queen's Cottage, which he visited almost daily.

During his service in Singapore, Ridley's output of published work was prodigious. For example, during the year 1906, he published thirty-eight separate papers and notes, covering the whole field of his varied work and interests. After his retirement he published various papers on undescribed plants, partly in preparation for his *Flora of the Malay Peninsula*, which appeared in five volumes during the years 1922 tot 1925. His large book on dispersal (already mentioned) followed in 1930. In later years he continued to publish occasional papers, and interested himself chiefly in Bornean plants as represented by specimens in the Kew herbarium.

Because of Ridley's wide knowledge and interests, and of the immense urge which he felt to record all the new and wonderful things which he saw, and because he had so little help from others, everything he did had to be done in a hurry. The day was never long enough to do all that there was to be done. The result is that his published works everywhere give evidence of haste. Partly perhaps as a result of this, but partly (I believe) because he lacked the ability to correlate his observations with those of others, his work is frequently uncritical. His measurements of plants and of their parts are always approximate, and the degree of approximation varies remarkably in different cases, so that one is forced to the conclusion that he did not habitually use a measuring scale, but in most cases made a rough estimate by eye. Certainly one can never accept his statements as to dimensions without other evidence. It is also astonishing that, though he had such an immensely wide knowledge of plants and was such a wonderful collector, recognizing at once when he saw anything interesting or new, his published descriptions are so unsatisfactory. One could cite an indefinite number of examples; but three may suffice to show how haste and a lack of critical study have led to confusions which have had to be sorted out by later workers.

The thorny leaves and inflorescences of rattans are troublesome objects to collect, and need to be cut into parts for purposes of drying and mounting. Ridley caused much confusion by mixing specimens of different species, through not labelling them at the time of collection. Under the name *Coelogyne tomentosa* (in his *Flora*) he confused three quite distinct species, failing to note the remarkable differences of habit which had been pointed out by Pfitzer (in his monograph in Engler's *Pflanzenreich*, which Ridley certainly saw). In 1920 Ridley described a new bamboo, *Schizostachyum subcordatum*, from a specimen at Kew gathered by him many

years earlier; he quite failed to notice that this specimen was part of the same collection on which he himself had previously based the species *Dendrocalamus pendulus*. In such cases, it was useless to argue with Ridley; he could not see what was wrong, or at any rate the matter was of no great importance (which in its way is true, because it is his specimens, not his descriptions, which are important). It should be added that imperfections in the *Flora* are in part due to the fact that Ridley was very unwell for much of the time during which it was written, and he even feared that he would not live to complete it.

After the *Flora* and the book on dispersal were completed, his health recovered, perhaps because he ceased to over-work. He attended meetings of the Linnean Society with great regularity, and continued to show the width of his knowledge by commenting on a very great variety of papers. He was a Fellow of the society for 75 years, and served as a member of the Council and as Vice President. He was awarded the society's highest honour, a Linnean Medal, in the year 1950, and, at the age of 95, attended in person to receive it, making a speech in reply to the President.

Another life-long interest was psychic phenomena; he was a founder member of the Society for Psychical Research. He made many notes on supernatural beliefs current among people of various racial origins whom he met in Malaya. These were often recorded in his diary, but in his later years he collected them in a separate manuscript which may well be of considerable historic interest, though here also there may be some lack of critical accuracy in the record. He was one of the founders of the Singapore Philosophical Society, and was president for five years, contributing essays on varied subjects. During almost the whole period of his residence in Singapore, he was Honorary Secretary of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and editor of the Society's *Journal*, to which he contributed about one hundred papers, including most of the reports on his botanical journeys. In the Society's report of 1912, his successor wrote that Ridley was secretary "not in any way in a formal capacity, but as the very soul of the Society".

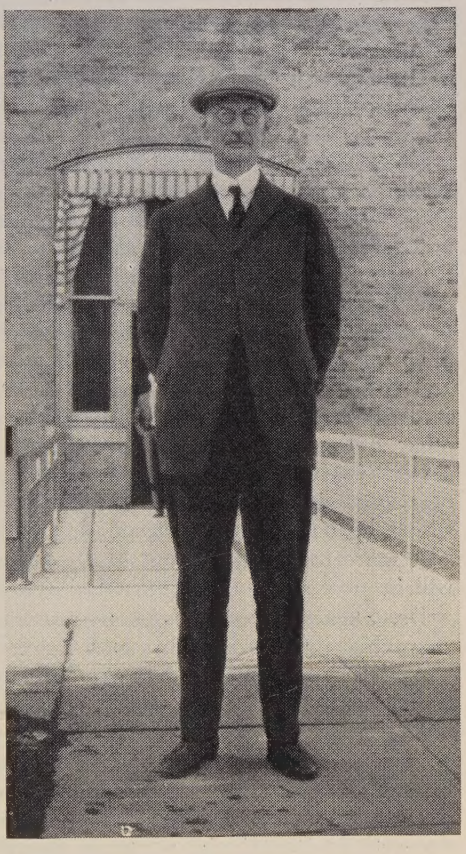
During most of his adult life, until the time when, through loss of sight, he could no longer write nor read, Ridley kept a diary, in the many volumes of which are recorded his travels, and also the happenings of his daily life in Singapore. It is the record of an astonishingly full and active life, of people, events and things seen by an unusually observant eye and commented upon by an alert, informed and ever-enquiring mind. During his last years Ridley abstracted some of the more important parts of this diary, but he did not publish anything. It is to be hoped that some day a book, based on this manuscript and on the diary, may be published.

Ridley took a kindly interest in other people who were in need of help. In the early days he personally gave medical attention to the workers in the Gardens (and to their families). At that time beri-beri was a mysterious and serious disease among labourers in Malaya. Ridley was proud of the fact that no member of his staff suffered from it; he realized that it was deficiency disease, and claimed to have found a cure for it. He gave substantial financial help to A. F. R. Wollaston's expedition to New Guinea (1912-1913), but would not permit this fact to be publicly announced, nor were his other private benefactions generally known. That he had a warm and generous heart was evident to me when I had the privilege of being welcomed into the circle by his fireside during his last years.

CORNELIUS LOTT SHEAR
1865-1956

John A. Stevenson (Beltsville, Maryland)

During a long lifetime, C. L. Shear took a distinguished part in the development of American botany, particularly in the fields of mycology and phytopathology. This was made manifest not only through publication of his own researches and those carried out in collaboration with many associates, but through lengthy correspondence with many botanists of his time, by attendance at national scientific meetings as well as several at the international level, and by service in an official capacity in many of the scientific societies of which he was a member. His long and fruitful botanical career can be reviewed but briefly here.



Cornelius Lott Shear, a photograph taken on January 1st, 1925 at Washington, D.C.

C. L. Shear was born in Coeyman's Hollow, near Albany, New York, March 26, 1865. He spent his boyhood in a nearby village and on an adjoining farm where he very early had opportunity to become interested in the plant life about him. As a very young man he initiated correspondence with Charles H. Peck, the first New York State Botanist, who gave him constant help and encouragement for many years. About the same time one of his teachers at the Albany State Normal School was E. A. Burt, the well-known American mycologist, who helped lay a firm foundation for Shear's lifelong interest in the fungi.

Following graduation from normal school there were a number of years of not very successful school teaching. Finally in September 1894 he entered the University of Nebraska. Here, under the kindly tutelage of Prof. C. E. Bessey and in close association with Clements, Pound, Woods, E. Bessey and others who likewise became noted botanists in after years, he received in due time the degrees of B.S. and M.A. He went on to the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1897 to serve for a few years as an agrostologist. Always a fungus man at heart he gladly transferred in 1901 to work in mycology and plant pathology in the then new Bureau of Plant Industry, where he remained for the balance of his official career.

After preliminary studies on the cotton root rot disease due to *Phymatotrichum* and certain grape and cranberry diseases he was given charge of the project on small fruit diseases, and a long series of technical and popular papers attest to his contributions in this field. His studies on cranberry diseases were the subject of

his dissertation at George Washington University which granted him the degree of Ph. D. in 1906. He took a leading part in the formation of the American Phytopathological Society in 1908 and was active for many years in its affairs as Secretary-Treasurer and finally as President in 1919. He was an American representative to the International Phytopathological Congress in Holland in 1923 and to the Pasteur Celebration in Strassburg and Paris in the same year. In this year also he became head, in addition to other duties, of the combined units of Plant Disease Survey and Mycological Collections.

It was in the mycological world that Shear was at his best. A desire to work with the fungi had been with him since youth. He collected fungi at every opportunity for some 65 years in nearly every state in the United States and in many foreign countries. These specimens by thousands are in the National Fungus Collections at Beltsville. Even before entering the University he had issued three centuries of New York Fungi. Interspersed with his papers on agrostology before 1901 were a series of popular papers on the puffballs and other large fungi.

He will be remembered for life history studies of many economic fungi, particularly those concerned with diseases of small fruits, for his classical work with *Glomerella* and its *Colletotrichum* and *Gloeosporium* stages, and for detailed studies of *Endothia parasitica* and its American relatives. In collaboration with B. O. Dodge he published the results of basic studies on *Neurospora*, probably now the best publicized of all fungi. There was similar careful work in the genera *Botryosphaeria*, *Diplodia*, *Godronia*, *Physalospora*, *Sphaeropsis* and *Tryblidiella*, much of it in collaboration with N. E. Stevens. Shear had a lifelong interest in the Xylariaceae and accumulated an outstanding collection of critical material. He studied the types in many herbaria here and abroad, but unfortunately a press of other duties prevented the preparation of a long planned monographic account. Time was found, however, particularly after his retirement in 1935, for a series of papers dealing with the taxonomy and nomenclature of the many fungi with which he had been concerned during his years in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

A more extended account of Dr. Shear's career in plant pathology and mycology will be presented in the journals Phytopathology and Mycologia.

Dr. Shear retired from active service in March 1935, but retained for many years his interest in all matters mycological as an official collaborator of the United States Department of Agriculture. Following the death of his wife in 1950, ill health overtook him and he passed his remaining years as an invalid at the home of a daughter in Monroe, Louisiana, where he passed away, February 2, 1956.

It may perhaps be in order to present here an account of Dr. Shear's activities in another branch of botany, namely, the involved and controversial field of nomenclature, which he, of course, viewed primarily from a mycological point of view. As early as 1902(1) he wrote on generic nomenclature, prefacing his remarks with the statement, "Personally, I have long tried to avoid and evade the subject, believing that too great importance was attributed to it, and I am still far from regarding it as an equivalent for biological research; but.... I found myself confronted by certain questions that must be decided."

In this paper he points out the existing confusion in generic nomenclature, without, however, offering any solution. In the same year (2) he definitely suggests that Tournefort's Institutiones Rei Herbariae (1700) be made the starting point for generic nomenclature of the fungi at least, pointing out his objections to the use of any of Linnaeus' works and ignoring Persoon and Fries.

Dr. Shear attended the International Botanical Congress at Vienna in 1905 and in common with other American colleagues felt that proper consideration had not been given to the American point of view. Nominally, at least, he was for some

time thereafter a follower of the "American" or "Rochester" Code. In 1909 (3) he discussed the mistreatment of monotypic genera of fungi by many taxonomists and suggested that the forthcoming Brussels Congress remedy the situation by adopting the type concept. Following the Congress, which he did not attend, he reported (4) on nomenclatorial activities at the Congress which had been limited largely to consideration of starting point dates and nomina conservanda.

In later papers (5, 6) he discussed the genus *Phoma* as a horrible example of the vagaries of mycological nomenclature and pointed out in a general discussion on mycology before the American Society of Agronomy the need for stability in nomenclature. He offered a concrete proposal to this end in a companion paper (7). After noting that the priority features of the American Code would result in dire confusion if applied to the fungi, he suggested that an, "international committee expert taxonomists in different groups be appointed to prepare a list of genera and species to be adopted on the basis of general usage in the chief systematic literature."

He took an active part with A. S. Hitchcock and others in the discussions between followers of the International and American Codes, aimed at reconciliation of the divergent points of view. In this connection he presented two papers (9, 10) at the Ithaca conference (1926) as his contribution to the effort. The first of these, read before the phytopathological section, outlined the problem and again presented his plan for a committee to handle matters on the basis of usage. The second paper, read before the mycological section, was more concrete in pointing out the complexities of the situation in such points as the nomenclature of fungi with pleomorphic life cycles and again arguing for a broadening of the principle of nomina conservanda and the establishment of nomenclatorial types for each genus and species.

His actual proposals (8) for the Cambridge Congress (1930) were brief, however, and practically limited to asking that the following be included in the new rules; "In selecting the nomenclatorial type of the genera of non-vascular cryptogams choose species that will fix the generic names as they are now commonly applied."

As a participant in the Cambridge Congress he served as Secretary of the fungus committee, an assignment which he held until shortly before the Stockholm Congress, when he resigned because of ill health. During his service in this capacity he endeavored to settle the matter of nomina generica conservanda as far as the fungi were concerned, but without any success. He was unable to attend the Amsterdam Congress (1935) and there as at Cambridge no progress was made in solving the problems of mycological nomenclature.

A final series of papers (11, 12, 13) reiterated his interest in the difficulties inherent in fungus names which he pointed out were in many respects different from those connected with names of phanerogamic plants and emphasized his sincere feeling that nomenclature based on usage would best meet the needs of the situation.

Literature cited

1. Generic nomenclature. Bot. Gaz. 33 : 220-229. 1902.
2. The starting point for generic nomenclature in botany. Science 16 : 1035-1036. 1902.
3. The present treatment of monotypic genera of fungi. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 36 : 147-151. 1909.
4. Nomenclature at Brussels. Science 32 : 594-595. 1910.
5. Phoma: a sample of mycological nomenclature and classification. Mycologia 15 : 174-182. 1923.
6. Taxonomy and mycology. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 16 : 566-575. 1924.
7. The failure of the principle of priority to secure uniformity and stability in botanical nomenclature. Science 40 : 254-258. 1924.
8. Proposed amendments to the International Rules for Botanical Nomenclature. Science 69 : 601. 1929.

9. Mycological nomenclature in relation to plant pathology. Proc. Inter. Congr. Plant Sci. 2 : 1225-1226. 1928.
10. Mycological nomenclature. Proc. Inter. Congr. Plant Sci. 2 : 1657-1660. 1929.
11. Mycology, scientific and otherwise. Mycologia 26 : 201-209. 1934.
12. Uniformity and stability of mycological nomenclature. Proc. 6th Inter. Bot. Congr. 2 : 162-163. 1935.
13. Uniformity and stability of mycological nomenclature. Mycologia 28 : 337-346. 1936.

PUBLICATIONS ON MOSSES IN 1801

Geneva Sayre (Troy, New York)

In 1910 the starting point publication for moss names was established as Hedwig's *Species Muscorum* of 1801. The application of this rule has not always been observed, in part because of the earlier reluctance of many bryologists to abandon Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum* as the starting point for all plant names (it was necessary for the action to be re-affirmed in 1926 and 1930), and also because no rule was made regarding other books published in 1801. There has been no uniformity, for example, in the acceptance or rejection of Dickson's and Bridel's publications of 1801 as the source of legal names. Since the actual month and day of Hedwig's book was unknown, the International Botanical Congress at Stockholm in 1950 requested the Special Committee for Musci to declare a "conventional date," either 1 January or 31 December, in order to clear up the ambiguity. The Committee, in the spring of 1951, decided in favor of 31 December, and this automatically became an action of the Congress of 1950.

However, this decision may not have provided the final or the best solution, for the following reasons: the committee vote was not unanimous and at least one member (myself) has subsequently changed her mind; the committee vote may not represent the opinions of most bryologists: the method of arriving at the decision has been questioned, with or without justification: finally, the actual date of the publication of the *Species Muscorum* is now known, so a "conventional date" becomes unnecessary, whether or not it is desirable.

The problem has taken on urgency since the announcement that the new *Index Muscorum* is now in preparation. Under the present rule, names appearing in Hedwig's *Species Muscorum* will be used, and after that names in publications of 1802 and subsequent years. I have examined publications on mosses in 1801 to see what we are giving up in placing that year outside the law.

It is not possible to say clearly that this number or that number of currently accepted names will have to be changed under the recent rule. The very reason for the preparation of the *Index Muscorum* is that usage in the nomenclature of mosses is not at present in accord with the International Code. On the 1801 question alone, however, a rough check indicates that at least 35 names in Engler-Prantl are 1801 non-Hedwigian names, and they at least are made illegal at present. It is also not possible without an elaborate analysis of all the descriptions to determine exactly how many species were validly published in 1801, exclusive of Hedwig's, but the number would seem to be over 200, that is, some 200 available taxa are now made unavailable under the new rule. This very large number, in a relatively small class of plants, is an indication of the scope of bryological work in 1801, one of the most active years in the history of bryological publication.

So far as I have been able to discover, there were, besides the *Species Muscorum*, five (or six, if we count volumes) publications in 1801 that contain names and descriptions of mosses. Two of them have been rather generally accepted. They are one part of Bridel's *Muscologia Recentiorum* and one part of Dickson's *Plan-*

tarum Cryptogamicarum Brittaniae. Bridel's is the second part of his second volume, including *Neckera*, *Orthotrichum*, *Leskea* and *Hypnum*, and describes some 120 species, about half of which are not in Hedwig. Dickson's is his fourth fascicle, and includes *Phascum*, *Splachnum*, *Orthotrichum*, *Bryum* and *Hypnum*, with some 62 species, of which about 40 are not in Hedwig.

The other books have been less generally used, although there are several names currently deriving from them, and if consistency had been observed more would have been adopted. These are the fourth edition of Withering's *Systematic Arrangement of British Plants*, the 1801 volume of Hoppe's *Botanisches Taschenbuch*, and two volumes of Schrader's *Journal für die Botanik*. Of these, Withering's is by far the most inclusive. It contains some 225 species, largely compiled from pre-starting-point publications of Hedwig, Dickson and Dillenius. About 75 of these are not in *Species Muscorum*. Only one (*Pottia recta*) is currently attributed to Withering in the standard texts, although many more are presently and illegally cited from the original authors. Similarly, only one current name (*Polytrichum alpestre*) derives from Hoppe's book, although others may be there, embedded in reviews and narratives of explorations by various authors. The first volume of Schrader's *Journal* is probably not important here, but the second volume has a well-known article by Swartz which describes some 25 species.

As to the actual sequence of publication of these books in 1801, considerable evidence is now available. Hedwig's *Species Muscorum* was offered for sale on 19 April 1801 at Leipzig, according to an announcement by its publisher in Schrader's *Journal*. (The book actually appeared in two parts, the second part, which I believe to have consisted of only the plates, was offered for sale on 27 September.) Hoppe's book must be a little earlier, for on the last page there is the remark that the *Species Muscorum* is just about to appear. Thus both Schrader's *Journal* volume 1 and Hoppe's *Taschenbuch* pre-date Hedwig.

Bridel's book appeared two or three weeks later. It is announced for sale first on 9 May in Leipzig. (It was published in Gotha, but a branch office of the publisher was located in Leipzig.) Regarding Dickson's book, Proskauer has shown that some pages bear a water mark of „May 1801." There are various indications in Schrader's *Journal* that it appeared late in the summer, probably in August. This issue of the *Journal* was published some time after 1 September, since it contains a letter to the editor of that date. The last of the books of 1801 was Withering's; its date of December has been established by British bibliographers upon the evidence of publishers' trade lists.

There are three possible choices for the date in 1801 which will be used as the starting point of names of mosses. First, the conventional date of 31 December, as voted by the Committee and incorporated into the International Code. This has the advantage of sparing us all the trouble over what happened in 1801. On the other hand, there is the disadvantage that we may be throwing out the baby with the bath water, for we deprive ourselves of several very valuable books. And in sparing ourselves work on 1801, we are of course merely pushing the problem of sequence up to 1802, and for that matter any year thereafter. There is the further disadvantage that this date appears to involve the most changes in current usage.

Second, the solution which I favor is to use the actual date of 19 April. This conforms with historical fact, with the important taxonomic principle of priority, and with the practice in regard to Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum*. It involves fewer changes in current nomenclature than the new rule, except for the unsolved problem of citations from Withering. Against it, one must admit that future scholarship could conceivably turn up further information on the publishing history of 1801.

Third, the use of the conventional date of 1 January, preferred by several bryologists. This would allow all other books of 1801 to be used. It would similarly involve fewer changes than the new rule. It relieves us of any doubts as to the actual date of *Species Muscorum*. On the other hand, the precise sequence of all the other books of 1801 must still be agreed upon.

In the history of the International Code it has been demonstrated time and again that a rule will be complied with only if there is general, or at least, majority, agreement with the rule. Before the *Index Muscorum* is well under way, I think it of the highest importance that an expression of opinion by bryologists, or at least by those sufficiently interested in problems of nomenclature, be secured to determine whether or not they find the present starting point rule satisfactory.

*

Summary of the Dates of Publication of Books on Mosses in 1801

1. March. Schrader *Journal für die Botanik 1800* 1(2).
   (a) Letters to the editor dated 28 Sept. 1800 to 1 March 1801.
   (b) Subscriptions solicited for *Sp. Musc.* which will be available at Easter Market (19 April).
   Note. Part 1 was published in 1800.
2. Early April. Hoppe *Botanisches Taschenbuch 1801.*
   Remark on the last page that *Sp. Musc.* is about to appear ("nun wird herausgeben").
3. 19 April. Hedwig *Species Muscorum Frondosorum.*
   (At least to p. 260, probably all but the plates.)
   (a) Announcement by editor and publisher dated 6 Feb. 1801 in *Jour. Bot. 1800* 1(2):433-6, that the first part would be available at Leipzig Easter Market and the second part at Leipzig Michaelmas Market.
   According to *Leipziger Zeitung* 1801, Easter Market occurred in that year from 19 April to 1 May, Michaelmas Market from 27 Sept. to 31 Oct.
   (b) Starke in *Jour. Bot. 1800* 2, in a communication dated 17 July 1801 refers to a species on p. 260 (40 pages from the end of the text).
   (c) Hinrichs *Verzeichnis* lists this as published during first half of 1801.
   Note. The dates in my *Rapp. & Comm. VIII Congr. Int. Bot. Paris* 14-16: 108-113 (1954) are erroneous; the date given in Proskauer *op. cit.* is correct.
4. 9 May. Bridel *Muscologia Recentiorum* 2(2).
   (a) Announced in *Leipziger Zeitung* for sale on this date.
   (b) Listed in Hinrichs *op. cit.* for first half of year.
   (c) Reviewed later than *Sp. Musc.* in *Jour. Bot.* and *Bot. Zeit.*
5. May-August. Dickson *Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Brittaniae* fasc. 4.
   (a) Date of May 1801 in water-mark, see Proskauer *Bryol.* 58:76-77 (1954).
   (b) Remark in *Jour. Bot. 1800* 2, after 1 Sept., that book has just appeared and few German botanists will yet have seen it.
6. After 1 September. Schrader *Jour. Bot. 1800* 2.
   Letters to editor dated from 1 June to 1 Sept. 1801.
   Note. Contains Swartz *Observationes species....* pp. 171-185.
7. December. Withering *Systematic Arrangement of British Plants* ed. 4.
   So cited in Peddie and Waddington *English Catalogue of Books 1801-1836,* London, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NOMENCLATURE OF CULTIVATED PLANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Report of the Inaugural Meeting at Utrecht from 21st-23rd November, 1956

The present International Code for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants was drawn up by the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration and hitherto has been sponsored by the International Horticultural Congress. In its present form the Code is applicable primarily to horticultural plants although, as its title indicates, the Committee hoped that it would prove useful for agricultural and sylvicultural plants as well. During the past four years it has become increasingly clear not only that agriculturists and foresters are anxious to adopt the Code and to co-operate with horticulturists in the naming of cultivated plants, but also that the present text of the Code requires modification in certain articles, and possibly the addition of special appendices, if it is to be equally applicable to agricultural, horticultural and sylvicultural plants. In view of this, the Committee held a meeting in London in March, 1955 to which were invited representatives of agriculture and forestry, in order to discuss the most satisfactory method of making the Code serviceable to all three types of plant. The Committee also discussed the matter thoroughly at the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress in Scheveningen, 1955. As a result of these meetings, the Committee agreed on the following points which were accepted by the Plenary Session of the Scheveningen Congress: —

(1) The desirability of having a single International Code of Nomenclature applicable to all three types of plant.

(2) The desirability of modifying the present Code to form a Code suitable for this purpose.

(3) The necessity of the body responsible for considering the provisions of the Code having adequate representation on it of agriculturists, horticulturists and foresters.

(4) The suitability, as a body for this purpose, of the "International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants" set up in 1948 by the Botanical Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences, under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. de Vilmorin.

Accordingly the Congress nominated, from among the members of the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration, the following members, with power to co-opt and fill casual vacancies, to represent horticulture on the Commission: —

Dr. B. K. Boom, Dr. H. R. Fletcher, Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour, Dr. N. Hylander, Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence, Dr. R. Maatsch, Mr. J. M. S. Potter and Dr. A. Thorsrud.

Composition of the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants.

Prior to the inaugural meeting of the Commission, the following had agreed to represent agriculture, forestry and horticulture respectively on the Commission:

Agriculture

Dr. J. W. Gregor, Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandfield, Roslin, Midlothian, Great Britain.

Mr. F. R. Horne, National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, Great Britain.

Dr. P. S. Hudson, Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Downing Street, Cambridge, Great Britain.

Dr. G. Nillsson-Leissner, Swedish State Seed Testing Station, Stockholm 19, Sweden.

Dr. F. E. Nijdam, Instituut voor Rassenonderzoek van Landbouwgewassen, Postbus 32, Wageningen, Netherlands.

Mr. T. A. Russell, Department of Economic Botany, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, Great Britain.

Dr. E. N. Sinskya, Institute of Plant Industry, Herzenstreet 44, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Dr. M. G. Weiss, Field Crops Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.

Forestry

Mr. R. D. Johnston, Forest Botanist, Forestry & Timber Bureau, Canberra, Australia.

Dr. W. Langner, Bundesanstalt für Forst-

und Holzwirtschaft, 24a Schmalenbeck, über Ahrensberg, Germany.

Dr. E. L. Little Jr., Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

Mr. J. D. Matthews, Forest Research Station, Alice Holt Lodge, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey, Great Britain.

M. M. J. Pourtet, Ecole National des Eaux et Forêts, 14 Rue Girardet, Nancy, France.

Horticulture

Dr. B. K. Boom, Instituut voor Veredeling van Tuinbouwgewassen, Herenstraat 25, Wageningen, Netherlands.

Dr. H. R. Fletcher, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Great Britain.

Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour, Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Great Britain.

Dr. N. Hylander, Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Uppsala, Uppsala 1, Sweden.

Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence, Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

Dr. R. Maatsch, Hochschule für Gartenbau und Landeskultur, Burgweg 11, Hannover-Herrenhausen, Germany.

Mr. J. M. S. Potter, National Fruit Trials, Brogdale Farm, Faversham, Kent, Great Britain.

Dr. A. Thorsrud, Institut for Blomsterdyrking, Norges Landbruksheiskole, Vollebekk, Norway.

Chairman of the Commission

Dr. R. de Vilmorin, Services Scientifiques Vilmorin-Andrieux, Verrières-le-Buisson (S. & O.), France.

The meeting decided that in addition to the above, it was desirable to co-opt on to the Commission the following: —

Representing Forestry

Dr. Masataka Ohmasa, Government Forest Experiment Station, 4-770 Shimomenguro, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Representing Agriculture

Dr. J. Leon, Plant Industry Dept., Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Science, Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Dr. B. P. Pal, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India.

Thus the Commission will consist of twenty four members in addition to Dr. R. de Vilmorin. Dr. R. de Vilmorin was nominated the Commission's permanent President and Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour and Dr. H. R. Fletcher the permanent Rapporteur and Secretary respectively.

Business conducted by the Commission at its inaugural meeting

The Commission's main business was to discuss

(1) Proposals for modification of the existing Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants which had been received from the following individuals and Institutions since the Scheveningen meeting in 1955 of the International Horticultural Congress: —

Dr. B. K. Boom; The College of Agriculture Seed Committee of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; The German Horticultural Nomenclature Committee; Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour; Dr. J. W. Gregor; Dr. N. Hylander; The International Seed Testing Association; Dr. W. Langner; Dr. E. L. Little, Jr.; Dr. R. Maatsch; Dr. G. Nillsson-Leissner; the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge; the United States Department of Agriculture Committee on Plant Nomenclature; Dr. Wanscher; Dr. M. G. Weiss.

(2) Those proposals which were submitted to the London Meeting in 1955, and the Scheveningen Meeting in 1955 of the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration.

All the above proposals were discussed in detail and the responsibility for the redrafting of amendments to the existing Code, or changes in arrangement of any Sections and Articles in the Code was delegated to a small Editorial Committee (see below under "Future Work of the Commission").

However, the following items of business are worthy of special notice in this report: —

(1) *Stabilization of specific names of plants of great economic importance*

The Commission discussed at some length the question of the stabilization of specific names of plants of great economic importance and finally agreed that it was highly desirable to form a special Committee, preferably working on the same level as the other special Committees of the International Botanical Congress, that would be charged with the following duties: —

(a) To take into consideration and to report on cases of name-changes (on the specific level) of plants of great economic importance. This task could be compared with that of the regular nomenclature committees of the Inter-

national Botanical Congress. By a detailed and thorough study of such cases, the erroneous changes could be avoided. Unavoidable changes would, on the other hand, be more easily acceptable, when they come from such an authorized body.

(b) To consider the possibility of establishing lists of names of plants of economic importance. Such lists could be studied by the appropriate authorities and might eventually lead to the setting up of check-lists of what are considered to be the correct names of those plants under the Botanical Code. It is realized that the setting up of such lists will be practicable only in those cases where the number of species per type of crop is not too high (e.g. in forestry; cereals).

(c) To recommend to the Special Committee on Stabilization of the International Botanical Congress those legislative measures which the Committee might think of use in attaining stabilization.

As the General Committee of Botanical Nomenclature of the International Botanical Congress has the right to establish special committees between International Botanical Congresses, Dr. J. Lanjouw, Rapporteur Général of the Nomenclature Section of the International Botanical Congress, agreed to ask the General Committee to give its approval to the establishment, by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants, of this Special Committee for the Names of Economic Plants comprised of the following persons: —

Representing Agriculture

Dr. P. S. Hudson, Cambridge.
Dr. G. Nillsson-Leissner, Stockholm.
Dr. F. E. Nijdam, Wageningen.

Representing Forestry

Dr. E. L. Little Jr., Washington, D.C.
Mr. J. D. Matthews, Wrecclesham, Surrey.

Representing Horticulture

Dr. B. K. Boom, Wageningen.
Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence, Ithaca, New York.

Representing "Botany"

Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour, Cambridge, (*Chairman*).
Dr. N. Hylander, Uppsala.
Dr. F. A. Stafleu, Utrecht, (*Secretary*).

(2) *Registration*

A general discussion took place on the problems of the registration of cultivar names. The following main points emerged: —

(a) The Rapporteur explained that, for horticultural crops, the International Congress at Scheveningen (1955) had appointed a number of existing bodies as International Registration Authorities for particular groups and had asked others if they would be prepared to be appointed at the next Congress in 1958. The mechanism for appointment was thus well established, and the Scheveningen Congress had approved a document setting out rules for the guidance of Authorities in registration procedure.

(b) It was agreed that the situation was more complex in agriculture and forestry, since (i) there was no body in either sphere corresponding to the International Horticultural Congress, and (ii) the existing registration practice was more varied than in horticulture and, in some crops, more difficult to co-ordinate on an international basis. It was agreed that F.A.O. should be approached to act as a sponsoring body for future International Registration Authorities in agriculture and forestry.

(c) The relationship between the *testing* of a variety and the registration of its *name* was fully discussed, and it was agreed that the practices would have to vary greatly from crop to crop, depending on the facilities for testing, on the nature of the distinguishing characters, and on the number of varieties submitted. The ideal to aim at was that all varieties should be grown before registering, but it was realized that this was impossible with many plants, e.g. most horticultural crops, where large numbers of varieties, differing slightly in morphological characters, were submitted every year. It was agreed that an indication should be given in Registration Lists whether or not the varieties had been tested, and also that mention should be made in the Code of the relationship between testing and registration.

(d) It was agreed that the Rules for the guidance of Registration Authorities approved at Scheveningen (see para. (a)) should be printed as an Appendix to the Code.

(e) It was agreed that national authorities for particular groups should be called "National Registration Centres", and that the following points should be emphasized in the Code: —

(i) that such Centres, where an International Authority exists for the group, should carry out only *provisional* registration, final registration being left to the International Authority.

(ii) that, where an International Authority exists, it should encourage the formation of National Registration Centres and should work in close co-operation with them.

(iii) that, where no International Authority exists, and there seems no immediate possibility of appointing one, encouragement should be given to the formation of National Registration Centres to collect and collate information in the country concerned, preparatory to the appointment of an International Authority.

(iv) Valuable information was given to the Commission by several members on registration and other work in progress in various countries, including information by Dr. Boom and Dr. Nijdam on Holland, Dr. Maatsch on Germany, Mr. Matthews on the Poplar Scheme sponsored by F.A.O., and by Mr. Potter on Fruit in Britain.

(3) *Descriptions in Languages using Non-Roman Characters*

There was considerable discussion on the desirability or otherwise of permitting descriptions in languages using non-Roman characters (Art. C. 8 of the Code). In the course of the discussion various alternative suggestions were put forward, including the following: —

1. Only the official languages of U.N.O. to be used, i.e. English, Russian, Chinese, Spanish and French.

2. English, Spanish, Portugese, French, German, Italian, Russian, the Scandinavian group, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic to be used.

3. Any language to be allowed.

4. Any languages be allowed but the use of certain languages to be strongly recommended.

Finally a vote was taken and there was a majority of one in favour of permitting descriptions in Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic, as well as in all languages using Roman characters. It was felt, however, that it was undesirable to decide so important a point by a narrow majority at a meeting at which not all members of the Commission were present, and it was agreed, therefore, to postpone a decision and to circulate a note of the discussion to the whole Commission, asking all members to record a vote by post.

Future Work of the Commission

It was agreed that the immediate future business of the Commission was

(a) To redraft the International Code for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants in the light of the decisions taken at the Utrecht inaugural meeting, so as to bring it into accordance with the requirements of agriculture and forestry as well as horticulture.

(b) To have the revised Code available, in printed form in a number of *Regnum Vegetabile*, before the XVth International Horticultural Congress at Nice in July, 1958.

To this end a small editorial Committee was formed consisting of: —

Dr. G. Nillsson-Leissner representing Agriculture
Dr. E. L. Little, Jr. representing Forestry
Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence representing Horticulture
Dr. R. de Vilmorin as Chairman
Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour as Rapporteur
Dr. H. R. Fletcher as Secretary

It will be the duty of this editorial Committee to produce a first redraft of the Code, in consultation with such other members of the Commission as seems desirable, and to circulate this redraft to all members of the Commission for their criticism, and subsequently to all members of the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration, to the International Plant Breeders' Association, to the International Grasslands Congress, to the International Seed Testing Association, and to any other closely interested body that may seem desirable. The new Code, meeting the requirements of horticulture, forestry and agriculture, after publication and wide circulation as a provisional document, will be submitted for approval to the XVth International Horticultural Congress, to F.A.O. and to the International Union of Forestry Research Organisations.

The Commission recommended that: —

(1) Any publication of the Code in a language other than English should be

accompanied by the English text (only the English text of the revised Code will be published in *Regnum Vegetabile*).

(2) All future proposed amendments to the published text of the Code, either from individuals or from National or International Organisations, should be sent direct to the Secretary of the Commission.

H. R. Fletcher
Secretary

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VII*

"Thelephoraceae"

M. A. Donk (The Hague)

Summary

1. This seventh part deals with the Thelephoraceae as traditionally conceived, not with the family in its modern strongly emended sense.
2. The correct name for the genus often referred to as *Hypolyssus* Berk. (or *Podostrombium* G. Kunze) seems to be *Caripia* O.K. (as already previously accepted by some authors).
3. The typifications of *Gloeotulasnella* Höhn. & L., *Hypochnus* Fr. (non Ehrenb.), *Lyomyces* P. Karst., and several other names are recommended for consideration.
4. Two proposals for conservation are repeated: *Craterellus* Pers. against *Craterella* S. F. Gray and *Hymenochaete* Lév. against *Hymenochaete* [P. Beauv. corr.] Nees.

Introduction. — This paper forms the seventh part of a series planned to give an annotated nomenclatorial enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some general remarks the reader is referred to the "Introduction to the series" (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-203. 1951) in which also some technical terms are explained. I am very much indebted to Mr. D. A. Reid, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for linguistic improvements and critical suggestions.

*) Part I ("Cyphellaceae") of this series was published *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichenes), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441-493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275-313. 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae"), *in* Taxon **5**: 69-80, 95-115. 1956; Part VI (Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae), *in* Reinwardtia (in press).

Definition. — The family is here taken in the Friesian delimitation, except that for the present occasion some groups have been excluded because they were already dealt with in other Parts. This restriction applies to (i) the "Cyphellaceae" (Part I), of more or less 'discomycetous' habit; (ii) such strictly biophilous families as the Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, and Exobasidiaceae (Part VI); and such genera as are referable to the Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, and Dacrymycetaceae (Part VIII). Also not included are names based on sterile or imperfect stages, to be dealt with in a future Part (Deuteromycetes).

This leaves a very considerable residue of resupinate, effuso-reflexed, sessile, or stalked forms not reminiscent of the discomycetes, with typical holobasidia (exclusive of basidia of the Dacrymyces type) and more or less 'smooth', continuous or interrupted hymenium, and of saprobic or parasitic habit without being characteristically 'biophilous'.

Low radiating folds of the hymenophore have not been *a priori* considered a character that guaranteed the exclusion of the fungi from the "Thelephoraceae", but compare the bryophilous "Cyphellaceae" formerly referred to *Cantharellus* Fr. Generic names based on species with strongly raised radiating folds will be treated with the "Agaricaceae". On the other hand agarics with completely, or almost completely, smooth hymenophore have been considered as "Thelephoraceae" for this occasion, except in the cases of *Helotium* Tode ex Mérat and *Perona* Pers.: the latter two names will be discussed with the "Agaricaceae".

Reticulately connected, completely fertile folds, whether low or raised, have been valued in agreement with Fries: the corresponding generic names will be treated with

the "Polyporaceae". The same applies to projecting sterile tissue if it forms tubes and pores.

Generic names based on the species with more or less irpicoid hymenophores have been very diversely treated, with an eye on convenience and usage. Some will be found with the "Hydnaceae", some in this Part (*Lopharia* and the like), but most with the Polyporaceae.

Some generic names that one might have expected among the "Hydnaceae" have found a place in the present instalment. They are *Kneiffia* Fr. and its iso- and typonyms, *Grandiniella* P. Karst., and *Scopuloides* (Mass.) Höhn. & L.

I do not consider that spore 'germination' consisting of the production of secondary spores by itself to be a "heterobasidious" character and the names of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. and related groups will be found included below.

Alphabetical enumeration

[*Acrotamnium* Nees ex Fr. — See Deuteromycetes.]

[*Acrothamnium.* — See *Acrotamnium.*]

Actinostroma Klotzsch *in* F. J. F. Meyen *in* Nova Acta Acad. Leop. Carol. **19** (Suppl. 1): 236. 1843. — Etymology: *ἀκτίς, —ῖνος,* ray; *στρῶμα,* blanket. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Actinostroma infundibuliforme* Klotzsch. — Sometimes thought too close to *Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh. [*Cladoderris elegans* (Jungh.) Fr.] to keep it specifically distinct from the latter, but Lloyd and other authors consider it a good species. — Scope. Introduced for two species, *A. infundibuliforme* and *A. crassum* Klotzsch; the latter has been regarded as synonymous with *Cladoderris dendritica* (Pers.) Berk. by Lloyd [Mycol. Writ. **4** (Clad.): 3. 1913]. — Typification: The first species has been selected by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 6. 1953). — Typonyms. In case the type species is considered conspecific with *Cladoderris elegans*: *Cymatoderma* Jungh. (1840) and *Beccariella* Ces. (1879).

Aldridgea Mass. *in* Grevillea **20**: 121. 1892; Brit. Fung.-Fl. **1**: 103. 1892. — Etymology: Miss E. Aldridge. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Aldridgea gelatinosa* Mass. — The original specimen is still preserved at Kew. I am indebted to Miss E. M. Wakefield for the following note on it:

> "I examined this years ago, and have now examined it again, and am still sure that the spores present, which Massee described, are those of a Basidiomycete — either a *Coniophora* or a *Merulius* (*Gyrophana*). They have a definite apiculus and are slightly depressed on the inner side, so that in side view the apiculus is lateral and in face view the spore is more isodiametric with the apiculus central — i.e. typical basidiospores! But there is no structure to be seen otherwise, and I think the generic name should be eliminated as a nomen dubium." — Miss E. M. Wakefield (*in litt.*, 1947).

With this information in hand one would perhaps suggest (very hesitatingly) that the species might be compared to *Hypochnus mustialaensis* P. Karst. or *Coniophora cyanospora* D. P. Rog.; however, the external appearance of the type specimen and its fresh condition as described by Massee exclude this possibility. Killermann's statement (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 135. 1928) that "the type belongs to a brown species of *Hypochnus*, according to Bresadola (in herb.) who studied Massee's type" (translation), is due to an error. The specimen studied by Bresadola, and also preserved at Kew, is not the type collection. It is certainly a quite different species that belongs to *Tomentella* Pat. — Variant spelling: "*Aldrigea*": J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 170. 1934. — Evidently an unintentional error: see also *Aldridgiella.* — Status. Apparently to be treated as a nomen dubium.

Aldridgiella J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 170. 1934 (as *Aldrigiella*). — Etymology: a diminutive of *Aldridgea.* Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Aldridgiella ceracea* J. Rick. — Standard spelling. The original spelling (*Aldrigiella*) is here considered to be an orthographical error and accordingly corrected; Rick also wrote '*Aldrigea*' instead of '*Aldridgea*'.

Aldrigea. — See *Aldridgea.*

Aldrigiella. — See *Aldridgiella.*

[*Alytosporium* (Link) *ex* Link *in* Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6** (1): 23. 1824. — Type species: to be selected. — Devalidated basinym: *Sporotrichum* subgen. *Alytosporium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin

7: 35. 1816. — Introduced with 13 species, of which the first is *Sporotrichum badium* Link (*op. cit. pl. 1 f. 14*), the second, *S. fuscum* Link, the third, *S. fulvum* Link, the ninth, *S. psittacinum* Link, and the tenth, *S. murinum* Link. Except for *S. badium*, these species here mentioned by name are those that were to be retained in the taxon when its name became validly re-published as a generic one (1824). — Devalidated generic name: *Alytosporium* (Link) Ehrenb., Sylv. mycol. berol. 11. 1818. — Published as "*Alytosporium* Lk.", without description or reference (other than the author's citation) to the subgeneric name. A few species were described. — When validly re-published, the name covered a genus of which Link treated five species, in this order, *Sporotrichum fuscum*, *S. fulvum*, *S. croceum* G. Kunze, *S. psittacinum*, and *S. murinum*. — It is still doubtful whether any of the species of 1824 and of those previously described by Link when he introduced the subgenus in 1816 really belongs to the hymenomycetes; *Sporotrichum croceum* may be one (doubtful species), but it was described after the taxon was introduced. The genus was abandoned by Link himself (Handb. Gew. **3**) in 1833. On that occasion he remarked under "*Th*[*elephora*] *fusca* Fr." (p. 302), "Im jüngeren Zustande *Alytosporium fuscum*"; under "*Th*[*elephora*] *sulphurea* Fr.", he listed "*Alytosporium croceum* m." as a synonym; and under *Byssocladium* (p. 459, by error in index "454") he stated, "*Alytosporium* gehört grössentheils zu *Thelephora*." As far as I have been able to form an opinion on this latter statement, we have only Link's word for it and nothing else. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 485. 1949) considered *A. fuscum*, which he listed as "*A. fuscum* (Pers.)", as a synonym of *Tomentella fusca*. There is no foundation in Link's work of 1816 for this assumption, and I seriously question that the name *Sporotrichum fuscum* Link represents an isonym of *Corticium fuscum* Pers. — Rogers opinion that "on the ground that that species has already been removed from *Alytosporium*, and that its employment as the type of Link's genus would create an unnecessary and inconvenient synonym with *Tomentella*", is questionable for two reasons. First, he failed to show that it was excluded by an author who maintained the genus *Alytosporium* itself. What he stated about the removal from *Alytosporium* of this species applies perhaps to all of the species of 1824. Secondly, he did not prove that the original *A. fuscum* of Link is indeed a species of *Tomentella* [1]). — Of the species of the taxon of 1816 (when the subgeneric epithet *Alytosporium* was published) one in particular would be eligible if it would also have been included as a distinct species in 1824, which was not the case: this species is *S. badium*, the only one of which Link published a figure, and the first one of those included in 1816. In 1824 he listed it as a synonym of *Alytosporium fuscum*. — For some additional remarks in connection with a (rejected) proposal for conservation of *Sporotrichum* Fr. against *Colletosporium* Link and *Alytosporium*, see Rogers (*l.c.*). — It seems preferable to postpone the selection of the type until more is known about the species included in 1824.]

Amphinema P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **51**: 228. 1892 (= Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 1: 52. 1892); *in* Hedwigia **32**: 61. 1893. — Etymology: *αμφί*, at both sides; *νῆμα*, thread. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species of basinym): *Diplonema sordescens* P. Karst. — For this species, see under *Diplonema*. — Basinym: *Diplonema* P. Karst. (1889), q.v. — Remark. A name change, the basinym being preoccupied.

Arrhenia Fr., Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 312. 1849. — Etymology: J. P. Arrhenius. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Cantharellus auriscalpium* Fr. — For information on *Arrhenia auriscalpium* (Fr.) Fr., see Pilát (Klíč 444 *fig.* 1951); Pilát & Nannfeldt (*in* Friesia **5**: 33 *f. 14.* 1955), and J. Favre (*in* Rés. Rech. sci. Parc nat. suisse II **5**: 36 *f. 13, pl. 4 f. 3.* 1955). These authors did not report conidia (cf. Patouillard, Essai taxon. Hym. 130 *f. 63.* 1900). — Scope. Introduced with three species, *Cantharellus auriscalpium* being the first one. — Typification. From Fries's later work it appears incontestably that he himself considered *C. auriscalpium* the type species. Once he even stated under that name: "Species

---

[1]) "*Sp. fuscum*, caespitibus tenuibus, floccis fuscis decumbentibus, sporidiis parvis. In truncis mortuis frequens, praecedenti [*S. badium*] affine, at colore dilutiore, apicibus floccorum crassioribus brevius septatis. Sporidia non ita crebra." — Link (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin **3**: 12. 1809). In 1824 Link cited *Corticium fuscum* Pers. and *Thelephora vinosa* Pers. as synonyms for this species, but hardly the former as basinym. — Also in 1824 he remarked of *Alytosporium fulvum* (Link) ex Link, "Fortassis initium *Thelephorae*."

distinctissima, peculiaris generis (*Arrhenia* dicti) typus . . ." (Fries, Monogr. Hym. Suec. **2**: 210. 1863). It is also the only species he knew in fresh condition (see Fries, Hym. europ. 462. 1874). Moreover, Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **32**: 244. 1879) restricted the genus and retained it as its only species. Finally, Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 130. 1900) emphatically designated it as the type species. Also selected by Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 728. 1951) and Pilát & Nannfeldt (*op. cit.* p. 33); and compare Dennis (*in* Kew Bull. **1952**: 327). — For all these reasons, *Cantharellus cupularis* (Wahlenb.) ex Fr., suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 348. 1931) and *Arrhenia tenella* Fr., taken as the type species by Earle [2]) (*in* Bull. N. York bot. Gdn **5**: 383. 1909; "*tennella*"), should both be rejected. — Remark. See also under *Auriscalpium* S. F. Gray ("Hydnaceae"). — Variant spelling: "*Arrheia*": Teodoro, Enum. Philipp. Fungi *in* Techn. Bull. Dep. Agr., Manila **4**: 369. 1937. — Evidently an error.

Aschersonia Endl. — See "Polyporaceae".

Asterostroma Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 154. 1889. — Etymology: ἀστήρ, —ερος, star; στρῶμα, blanket. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Corticium apalum* Berk. & Br. — Scope. Based on five species; the first one, *Corticium apalum*. — Typification. Petch (*in* Ann. R. bot. Gdns, Peradeniya **9**: 291. 1925) considered the first species the type. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 11. 1953; "*apula*") did the same. — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Asterostroma corticola* Mass. ("*corticolum*") as the type species. — *Corticium albido-carneum* (Schw.) Ravenel sensu Ravenel is the only one in the original publication accompanied by drawings (microscopical details). It would have made an excellent type. According to Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **11**: 29. 1924) it is synonymous with *Asterostroma cervicolor* (Berk. & C.) Mass. and *A. corticola*, two of the other original species. — Variant spelling: "*Stellatostroma*"; Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **27**: 110. 1890. — In a discussion of a species of *Hymenochaete*, it was remarked: ". . . resembling the species of *Stellatostroma*, but in the latter genus the stellate hyphae are immersed in the substance of the stroma." In my opinion '*Stellatostroma*' is merely a slip for '*Asterostroma*'. In any case it will be difficult to prove that Massee deliberately introduced a new name which he definitely accepted. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that we are dealing here with an example of 'incidental mention', and hence with a not validly published 'name'.

Asterostromella Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 773. 1907. — Etymology: diminutive of *Asterostroma*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): "*Corticium epiphyllum* Pers." sensu Ravenel. [3]) — This represents *Vararia phyllophila* (Mass.) D. P. Rog. & Jacks. The true *Athelia epiphylla* Pers. is the species often called '*Corticium centrifugum* (Lév.) Bres.' (see under *Athelia*). — Remark. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) gave "*A. investiens* v. H. & L." as the type species. *Radulum investiens* Schw. = *Vararia investiens* (Schw.) P. Karst. and was originally not included!

Athelia Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 83. 1822. — Etymology: ἀ-, without; θηλή, nipple. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Athelia epiphylla* Pers. — Type preserved in Persoon's herbarium at Leiden. It belongs to the species now commonly known as '*Corticium centrifugum* (Lév.) Bres.' — Protonym. Persoon used the name before:

> "On observe encore des tissus byssoïdes irréguliers qui, bien qu'ils soient d'une texture mollasse et peu serrée, ont cependant leur superficie unie et comme membraneuse, surtout au milieu; on n'y voit ni graines, ni papilles distinctes, et ils sont par conséquent dépourvus d'un hymenium: ce sont des champignons intermédiaires entre les Bissoides et les Théléphores. On les trouve, mais moins communs, sur des bois secs, sur des feuilles, et même quelquefois à terre près les vieilles souches, où j'en ai trouvé une espèce d'une belle couleur sulfurine ou de citron, que j'appelle *Athelia citrina*. L'*Athelia pallida* est plus serré et étendu et l'*Athelia epiphylla*, plus fugace, naît

[2]) I have not the faintest idea why Earle regarded this (the second species!) as the type.

[3]) There is no "*A*[*sterostromella*] *epiphylla* Hoehn. & Litsch." as one would conclude from W. B. Cooke's list (Gen. Homobas. 11. 1953): the authors wrote "*Asterostromella epiphylla* (Pers. ?) v. H. et L."

sur des feuilles tombées à terre." — Persoon (Traité Champ. comest. 66-67. 1818).

Scope. Persoon (1822) included twelve species; one or two may not represent Basidiomycetes; first species, *Corticium strigosum* (Pers.) ex Pers. — Typification. Some of the original species belong to a group for which Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 94. 1949) had been looking for a generic name; an important part of the genus he had in mind was formed by *Corticium* sect. *Pelliculariа* Bourd. & G. As to Persoon's description, it was to the point, clear, and fully applicable for this group and, therefore, *Athelia epiphylla* was selected. Compare also Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 23. 1950). — *Corticium strigosum* (first species) has not yet been identified, as far as I know. I could not locate any specimen of Persoon's preserved at Leiden. Its identity may, therefore, remain a secret. [4]) Why W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 11. 1953) found it necessary to indicate this species as the type he did not explain. — Rogers (*in* Mycologia **36**: 77. 1944) rejected *Athelia sericea* Pers. as a possible type species; he identified it with the species now sometimes called *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. or *Hypochnus fumosus* (Fr. ex Pers.) Fr. sensu Burt.

Auricula Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1152. 1922. — Etymology: auricula, small ear. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Auricularia reflexa* (Berk.) Bres. (not *Auricularia reflexa* Bull.). — This species is now identified with *Phlebia rugosissima* Lév., or even with a broadly conceived *Phlebia strigoso-zonata* (Schw.) Lloyd (cf. W. B. Cooke *in* Mycologia **48**: 402. 1956). The type is not a member of *Auricularia* Bull. ex Mérat as Bresadola (*in* Ann. mycol. **9**: 273. 1911) thought, for it has holobasidia: compare Martin (*in* Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. **50**: 167-168. 1943). — Protonym & valid publication. The publication of this name was performed somewhat irregularly. Lloyd first used the name as follows:

> "*Auricula Totarae* .... There is a quite frequent and widespread plant which we now call *Auricula reflexa,* but which has been called *Phlebia reflexa* and a great many other names. Recently it was put in *Auricularia* as *Auricularia reflexa,* and it is presumed to have cylindrical basidia which we have never been able to see.
>
> "*Auricula Totarae* is a plant evidently closely related to this more frequent species. [Follows a short description of *A. Totarae.*] Imbedded in it are globose bodies. I presume basidia which would place it in a different genus from *Auricula reflexa* . . .." — Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **6**: 935. 1920).

This is not a valid publication of the name *Auricula,* but from what is quoted above it certainly will be clear that the generic name should be associated with *Ph. reflexa* rather than with *Au. totarae.* [5]) Afterwards Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1152. 1922) returns to the name:

> *Auricularia reflexa* .... *Auricularia* is a tremellaceous genus and this is not tremellaceous, even if it has the basidia of an *Auricularia.* We have, therefore, compromised the matter by calling it *Auricula."*

This, so it appears to me, represents the valid publication of the generic name, but it must be admitted that the (differential) description furnished is very short indeed. It consists only of the statement 'not tremellaceous' if compared with *Auricularia;* it is not true either, for the fruit-bodies of *Ph. reflexa* (*Ph. rugosissima*) have a well developed gelatinous middle layer! — Homonyms: *Auricula* Hill (1756; Primulaceae), *Auricula* Spach [6]) (1840; Primulaceae), *Auricula* Castr. (1873; Naviculaceae, Bacillariophyceae), and *Auricula* O.K. (1891; Auriculariaceae; nomen nudum). — Typonym. Compare *Phaeophlebia* W. B. Cooke (1956). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Auricularia Bull. — See "Auriculariaceae", under *Auricularia* Bull. ex Mérat.

Beccaria Mass. — See *Beccariella.*

---

[4]) Persoon's variety '*β. muscigena*' is *Thelephora byssoides* Pers. = *Peniophora byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres.

[5]) According to Lowy (*in* Mycologia **44**: 689. 1952) this is a species of *Exidia* Fr.

[6]) Spach called the genus "*Auricula* Tourn.", but De Tournefort's genus he had in mind was called *Auricula ursi!* Spach did not refer to the previously published names *Primula* sect. *Auricula* Gaudin (Fl. helv. **2**: 85. 1828) or *Auricula* Hill (Brit. Herb. 98. 1756).

Beccariella Ces. *in* Atti Accad. Sci. fis. math. Napoli **8** (3): 9. 1879. — Etymology: O. Beccari. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Beccariella insignis* Ces.[7] = *Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh. [*Cladoderris elegans* (Jungh.) Fr.]; compare Lloyd [Mycol. Writ. **4** (Clad.): 11. 1913]. — Variant spelling: "*Beccaria*"; Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 122, 125, 127. 1889. — On the pages cited '*Beccaria*' is only fleetingly mentioned, however on page 127 it is accompanied by what might be evaluated as a description: "In the genus *Beccaria* the tubercules are in some species elongated and large as in *Radulum.*" In my opinion there is no doubt (cf. diagram on p. 125) that the genus Massee had in mind was *Beccariella.* Since it is not evident that Massee wanted to introduce a new name and since it is very likely that '*Beccaria*' owes its publication to a lapse of memory, I would rather contest that it was validly published (incidental mention). — Homonym: *Beccariella* Pierre (1890; Sapotaceae). — Typonyms: *Cymatoderma* Jungh. (1840) and compare also *Actinostroma* Klotzsch (1843).

Boehmia G. Raddi, Delle specie nuovi di Funghi ... di Firenze ... *in* Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. ital., Modena **13** (2): 357. 1807[8] (*Böhmia*; devalidated name). — The only species of this genus, *Boehmia muscoides* G. Raddi (*op. cit. pl. 5 f. 15*) has been cited (with a point of interrogation) as a synonym of *Thelephora palmata* (Scop.) ex Fr. by Saccardo (*in* Fl. ital. crypt., Hym. 1140. 1916), which would make the generic name a typonym of *Merisma* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821). — After a careful study of the description and especially after having seen the figure, I would suggest that *Boehmia muscoides* might perhaps be *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) ex Fr., the type species of *Corniola* S. F. Gray (1821; preoccupied), *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. (1879), and *Dictyolus* Quél. (1886).

Botryobasidium Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 116. 1931. — Etymology: *βότρυς, –υος,* bunch of grapes; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Corticium subcoronatum* Höhn. & L. — Scope. Introduced for *Corticium* sect. *Botryodea* Bourd. & G. (Hym. France 238. 1928). — Typification. Donk's first species was indicated as the type by Rogers [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **17** (1): 10. 1935]. This choice has been adopted by Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **3**: 370. 1956). — The listing of *Hypochnus isabellinus* Fr., a non-original species, by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 14. 1953) must be an error.

Botryohypochnus Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 118. 1931. — Etymology: *βότρυς, –υος,* bunch of grapes; the genus *Hypochnus.* Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation): *Hypochnus isabellinus* Fr. — Scope. Introduced for *Tomentella* subsect. *Botrytes* Bourd. & G. (Hym. France 481. 1928).

Bresadolina W. Brinkm. *in* Ann. mycol. **7**: 289. 1909. — Etymology: G. Bresadola. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Thelephora pallida* Pers. ex Pers. = *Thelephora pannosa* (Sow.) ex Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 430. 1821.[9]

Bubacia Velen., České Houby 774. 1922. — Type species (only original species): *Hypochnus bubaci* Velen. = *Bubacia hypochniformis* Velen. — The Latin translation of the description published by Pilát (Velen. Sp. nov. Bas. 281. 1948) suggest a very curious fungus, but hardly a basidiomycete. — In a note added to the description of the new species *Hypochnus bubaci,* Velenovský wrote (in Czech) that in his opinion this fungus represented perhaps a new genus beside the genus *Hypochnus,* "(*Bubacia hypochniformis*

---

[7]) Cesati wrote, "An *Cladoderris dendritica* (Pers.) Berkl. ..., var. hymenio scabro?" and in his plate he calls it, "*Cladoderris dendritica* (Pers.) Berkl. var. hymenio scabro" (but cf. p. 28).

[8]) The separately published paper is dated '1808'.

[9]) What Fries in 1821 described as *Thelephora pannosa* "Sow." is the same species as *Thelephora pallida* Pers. ex Pers. (1822): compare "subtus sub lente hispidus". Afterwards Fries (1874) distinguished between *Thelephora "sowerbeji* Berkl. et Br." 1865 = *Th. sowerbeii* Berk. 1860 *(Helvella pannosa* Sow.) and *Th. pallida,* the first with smooth, the second with hispid hymenium. If there should really be two different species, the name *Th. sowerbeji* would be untenable for one of them, it being preoccupied by *Th. sowerbei* Fr. [Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 186. 1832], introduced for *Th. elegans* (Sow). ex Pers. (Mycol. europ. **1**: 112. 1822) = *Auricularia elegans* Sow., a synonym of *Stereum purpureum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr.

m.)." [10]) It may appear that we will have to regard *Bubacia hypochniformis* as a nomen alternativum and the generic name as validly published by a descriptio generico-specifica. — Homonym: *Bubakia* Arth. (1906; Uredinales). — If a validly published name, it still would be impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Byssocorticium Bondarz. & Sing. *ex* Sing. *in* Mycologia **36**: 69. 1944; Bondarz., Trutovye Griby 51-52, 591. 1953. — Etymology: *βυσσός*, cotton; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Corticium atrovirens* (Fr.) Fr. — Protonym: *Byssocorticium* Bondarz. & Sing. *in* Ann. mycol. **39**: 48. 1941. — Not validly published: no Latin description. — Scope. From the publication of 1941 it appears that the genus was introduced for several species of which a few were mentioned by name at that time. In 1944 only the type species was mentioned.

Caripia O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2): 451. 1898. — Etymology: Caripi, a river in Surinam. Gender: f. — Type species ('only' original species): *Hypolyssus montagnei* Berk. — Valid publication & scope. Kuntze did not give a description but referred to "*Hypolyssus* Sacc. [Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888] 'Pers. em. Berk.' ... diese Art [*Hypolyssus montagnei*] welche ... von Saccardo als neues Genus behandelt ward .... *Hypolyssus* Sacc. [Syll. Fung. **11**: 115. 1895] ...." Before accepting the reference as valid, some information about it must be taken into consideration. There is no such genus *Hypolyssus* "Sacc.", only a misapplication by Berkeley and later authors of *Hypolyssus* Pers., q.v. When Berkeley (*in* Lond. J. Bot. **1**: 139, 140. 1842) had to describe a remarkable species from tropical America, he took up Persoon's name as was emphatically stated: "As Persoon's genus *Hypolyssus* is altogether effete, and its characters are very like those of the plant before us, I have thought it advisable to *restore* it." (Italics are mine.) He added a short generic description ("Pileo duro gomphiformi; hymenio laevi.") and a more lengthy specific one. This species is very different from those included in *Hypolyssus* Pers. Berkeley has been followed by several authors, like Saccardo, who, although nominally crediting the genus to Persoon ("*Hypolyssus* Pers. ... emend. Berk."), handled it rather as if it were based on *H. montagnei*. Thus, Saccardo's description (Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888) does not cover Persoon's original fungi, *H. montagnei* being his only species. This means that the description to which Kuntze referred may be considered a 'personal' one, based on a different type than Persoon's. It also means that *Caripia* has only one 'original' species, *H. montagnei*. It is true that in a subsequent volume of Saccardo's "Sylloge" a few more species were included which are now often considered conspecific with *H. montagnei*, and which were also listed by Kuntze as belonging. — Remark. *Caripia* was involved as a nomen rejiciendum in a rejected proposal: see under *Hypolyssus* Pers. — Typonyms: *Podostrombium* G. Kunze (not validly published) and *Heringia* Schw. ex Berk. & C. (1853; not validly published). And compare *Perona* "Fr." and *Hypolyssus* Pers.

Ceratobasidium D. P. Rog. *in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **17** (1): 4. 1935. — Etymology: *κέρας, -ατος*, a horn; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Ceratobasidium calosporum* D. P. Rog. — Parker-Rhodes (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **37**: 325. 1954) reported "that this appears to be only a form of *Prototremella* [= *Gloeotulasnella*] *calospora* Boud. with aseptate [?] basidia." — Scope: Four species were originally included. — Remark. See also under *Hydrabasidium*.

Cerinomyces G. W. Mart. *in* Mycologia **41**: 82. 1949. — Etymology: *κήρινος*, waxy; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation): *Cerinomyces pallidus* G. W. Mart. — Scope. Two further species were included. The genus was previously indicated by the misapplied name *Ceracea* Cragin (see under Dacrymycetaceae). — Remark. The genus has been assigned to Dacrymycetaceae, but I would rather not include it in that family.

Cerocorticium P. Henn. *in* Warb., Monsunia **1**: 138. 1899; *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 553. 1900. — Etymology: cera, wax; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Cerocorticium bogoriense* P. Henn. — According to Von Höhnel (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **119**: 880. 1910) the two original species of the genus are synonymous and identical with *Corticium ceraceum* Berk. & Rav. — Scope. Published with two species.

[10]) Pilát (*op. cit.* p. 282) translated this sentence with, "Probaliter hic fungus genus novum repraesentat (*Bubacia hypochniformis* Vel.)."

— Typification. The first species is here selected; it was already suggested before by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homob. 18. 1953).

Chaetocarpus P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 406. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: *χαίτη*, hair; *καρπός*, fruit. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species definitely included): *Stereum abietinum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. A second species was placed in the genus with a point of interrogation; this is *Thelephora centrifuga* Weinm. for which a special group was created (see Karsten's key to the species), *Chaetocarpus* [subgen. ?] *Coniophoropsis* P. Karst., while *Stereum abietinum* became the only species of *Chaetocarpus* [subgen. ?] *Eu-Chaetocarpus* P. Karst. — Homonym: *Chaetocarpus* Schreb. (1789; Sapotaceae) and *Chaetocarpus* Thwaites (1849; Euphorbiaceae). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Chaetocorticium Romell. — A herbarium name, perhaps never validly published. Every now and then one may encounter specific combinations with this generic appellation mentioned in synonymy: see for instance Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 283, 296. "1927" [1928]).

Cladoderris Pers. *ex* Berk. *in* Lond. J. Bot. **1**: 152. 1842. — Etymology: *κλάδος*, branch; *δέρρις*, leathern covering. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Thelephora dendritica* Pers. — Protonym: *Cladoderris* Pers. *in* Gaud., Bot. Voy. Freyc. 176. 1826. — A provisional name introduced under *Thelephora dendritica* Pers.: "On pourroit peut-être en former un genre particulier (*cladoderris*), si surtout d'autres espèces ayant une pareille conformation étoient découvertes." — Valid publication. Berkeley furnished an accompanying generic description. Sometimes the valid publication is incorrectly attributed to Léveillé [*in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) III **2**: 213. 1844], or Fries (*in* K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl. **1848**: 140 = Fung. natal. 20). — Remark. The genus now includes also *Cymatoderma Jungh.* (1840), q.v., which is the earlier one of the two. Since *Cladoderris* was the name universally used, it was proposed by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 156, 163. 1941) as a nomen conservandum against *Cymatoderma*. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 436. 1949) recommended rejection of the proposal because the genus included but a few species. The proposal was rejected by ballot (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953).

Clitopilina Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 194 *f. 1 F.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Clitopilina striata* Arnaud [11]) (without Latin description). — This species is presumably synonymous with *Peniophora pulverulenta* (Litsch.) Jackson (*in* Canad. J. Res. C **28**: 532 *f. 3.* 1950). — No Latin generic description.

Coniophora DC. *ex* Mérat, Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 36. 1821. — Etymology: *κόνις* or *κονία*, dust; *φέρω*, I bear. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Coniophora membranacea* DC. ex Mérat = *Coniophora puteana* (Schum. ex Fr.) P. Karst. — Devalidated name: *Coniophora* DC., Fl. franç. **6**: 34. 1815. — Introduced for one species, *Coniophora membranacea* DC. — Scope. Mérat included only one species, that of De Candolle. — Remarks. The logical type is the one species of De Candolle for which the genus was introduced and which at the same time is also Mérat's only species, *Coniophora membranacea*. Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 83. 1825) once remarked of *Coniophora* DC.: "typis generis est *T*[*helephora*] *concentrica* A. & S." There is hardly any doubt that at that time he thought this to be the same as his *Thelephora puteana* Schum. ex Fr. [= *Coniophora membranacea* = *C. cerebella* (Pers.) ex Pers.]. However, later on Fries (Hym. europ. 653. 1874) gave it as a variety of *Corticium ochraceum* Fr. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Coniophora cerebella* (Pers.) "Schroet." — Other authors to accept the generic name soon after Mérat's re-publication of it were Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 153. 1822) and Link (*in* Abh. phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin **1824**: 175. 1826; no species mentioned). — When Fries (Hym. europ. 657. 1874) used the name as a subdivisional epithet (*Corticium* "Subgenus I. *Coniophora*. Pers. Myc. Eur. I. p. 153") he excluded De Candolle's only species: "est modo *Merulii lacrymantis* **pulverulenti* forma sterilis .... Eadem quoque est *Coniophorae* species primaria Persoonii (Myc. Eur. l.c.), sed additae sunt aliae species

[11]) W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 22. 1953) recorded the type as "*C. stricta*".

huc referendae, ut nomen hoc loco servare liceat." — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Conisophora*"; Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 43. 1818 [see quotation under *Phylacteria* (Pers.) ex Pat.] — A correction?, but correctly spelt on page 71. — "*Conisphora*": *in* Rev. mycol. **5**: 127. 1883. — Evidently an error. — "*Coniphora* Pers.": P. Karst. *in* Acta Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **2** (1): 40. 1881. — Evidently an error.

Coniophorafomes J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 167. 1934. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Coniophora*; the genus *Fomes*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Coniophora stereoidea* J. Rick. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Following the description of *Coniophora stereoidea*, Rick added this observation: "Propter contextum stratosum novum genus propono *Coniophorafomes*. Alia species *Coniophora Matzuzawae* Jasuda [!], pariter stratosa, descripta est in Lloyd Lett. 68, n°. 753." — TYPIFICATION. The obvious selection is the species that induced the introduction of the generic name, *Coniophora stereoidea*, indicated by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 24. 1953; "*stereoides*").

Coniophorella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk. **48**: 438. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description, *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Coniophora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Coniophora olivacea* (Fr. ex Fr.) P. Karst. — For the synonymy of this species (inclusive of Karsten's one subspecies), see Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 273. 1943).

[*Corallodendron* Jungh. — See "Clavariaceae", Addenda.]

[*Corallodendrum*. — See *Corallodendron*.]

[*Corallomorpha* Opiz. — See Dacrymycetaceae.]

Corticium Pers. 1794. — See under *Corticium* S. F. Gray.

Corticium S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 653. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: cortex, bark. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora quercina* Pers. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Corticium* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 110. 1794 (= Tent. 30. 1797). — Type species (selected): *Corticium roseum* Pers. — Persoon's original species are: *Corticium polygonium* Pers., *C. laeve* Pers., *C. roseum* Pers., *C. sambuci* Pers., *C. cinereum* Pers., and *C. aurantium* Pers., in this order. His generic description runs: "Pileo obliterato, hymenio effuso resupinato toto adnexo." Later on Persoon (Syn. Fung. 573. 1801) merged his genus into *Thelephora* Ehrh. as *Thelephora* sect. *Corticium* (Pers.) Pers. — *Corticium roseum* is here taken to be the type species; it was suggested as such before by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931 [12]), and accepted by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 165-166. 1941; *in* Fungus **26**: 16. 1956). Later on Shear (*in* Mycologia **35**: 270. 1943) suggested *Corticium laeve* instead. — REMARK. Gray cited Persoon as the author of the generic name as applied by him. He included only one (British) representative, *Thelephora quercina*, which is not among Persoon's original species, although it is one of the species (the first) of *Thelephora* sect. *Corticium* (Pers.) Pers. Perhaps it was Gray's intention to raise this section to generic rank *in toto*, but at the same time he furnished evidence that he considered *Thelephora quercina* the leading species. An argument in favour of this latter view is the English name given to the genus, viz., "Bark-ear", a translation of a synonym of *Thelephora quercina* (*Auricularia corticalis* Bull.). None of the other species of the group as treated by Persoon in his "Synopsis" even remotely deserves the denomination 'ear'. In accepting *Thelephora quercina* as the type species, *Corticium* S. F. Gray, has to be dissociated from *Corticium* Pers. (type species, *Corticium roseum* Pers.). Compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 94. 1949). — See also under *Corticium* Fr. — MONADELPHOUS HOMONYM. The valid re-publication after 1821 of Persoon's generic name, typifyable by one of Persoon's original species, would properly represent a monadelphous homonym of *Corticium* S. F. Gray. Due to the notorious confusion with *Corticium* Fr., it appears difficult to fix its earliest re-publication with certainty. For instance Winter [*in* Rabenh., Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl. **1** (1): 326. 1882] cited "Pers. (Observat. I, pag. 37)" as the author, but slavishly followed Fries's treatment of 1874 (Hym. europ.). In any case a deliberate use of Persoon's name is the one by Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **13**: 173. 1926). — HOMONYMS: *Corticium* Pers. (1794; "Thelephoraceae", devalidated name) and *Corticium* Fr. (1835; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — TYPONYM: *Peniophora* Cooke (1879).

Corticium Fr., Fl. scan. 340. 1835; Gen. Hym. 15. 1836; Epicr. 556. 1838. — ETYMOLOGY: cortex, bark. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES

[12]) "Myc. Eur. **1**: 128. 1822" is an error.

(selected): *Thelephora velutina* DC. ex Fr. — Scope. In 1835 only a very short generic description was given. In 1836 a few species were rather casually mentioned; on that occasion it was evidently not Fries's intention to indicate the most representative species of his genus. In 1838 about 50 European species were fully treated. — Typification. Perhaps the first author to select a type species for the present generic name (rather than for *Corticium* Pers., q.v.) was Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 165-166. 1941) who chose *Thelephora confluens* Fr. ex Fr. [13]). This choice was made to safeguard the use of the generic name for the genus as delimitated to-day, that is, for acystidiate species. The species selected agreed closely with Fries's cited generic descriptions [14]), except for one item. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 439. 1949) correctly pointed out that the words, "Hymenium ... primitus setulosum" of the original description of 1835 disagreed. It would therefore appear, he remarked, that one who is to typify *Corticium* Fr., as Fries conceived it, is bound to select a 'setulose' species, either from the two species, *C. sulphureum* and *C. velutinum*, listed in the "Genera Hymenomycetum" [15]), or from the longer list in the "Epicrisis". However, in view of the fact that the conservation of *Corticium* Fr. appeared highly desirable, Donk (Summ. Prop. 7. 1950) persisted in recommending *Thelephora confluens* because the generic name had become restricted to a vast number of acystidiate species. As this proposal has been rejected (see below), another species, agreeing better with the original description (1835), should be selected. — In this connection attention is drawn to the passage: "Hymenium perfectum vel glabrum, ut *C. sulphurei*, vel velutinum e setulis persistentibus, ut *C. velutini* ...." — Fries (Gen. Hym. 16. 1836). Since the description of 1835 requires the selection of a setulose species, and since of such species Fries mentioned one in particular the next year, that species is here chosen: *Thelephora velutina* DC. ex Fr. — Remark. *Corticium* Fr. (1835) was proposed for conservation against *Corticium* S. F. Gray (1821), an earlier homonym, *Phlebia* Fr. (1821), *Athelia* Pers. (1822), *Ricnophora* Pers. (1825), and *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833) by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 164-166. 1941; **18**: 93-95. 1949; Summ. Prop. 7. 1950). The latter four names were proposed for rejection because they were either metonyms of *Corticium* Fr. as currently applied or were based on species that might conceivably be included in the future in *Corticium* Fr. It was stressed that the present-day genus *Corticium* had been restricted to acystidiate species and in that sense was a huge group. This induced the selection of an acystidiate species (see above). Moreover, the rejection of the earlier homonym *Corticium* S. F. Gray, q.v., was urged; that name is to be typified by a cystidiate species (Ainsworth & Bisby, Dict. Fungi 72. 1943 [16])). Rejection of this latter name would not only have saved *Corticium* Fr. with an acystidiate species as type but would also have maintained *Peniophora* Cooke (1879), q.v., the currently applied name of another extensive genus (cystidiate species). Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 440. 1949) was not in favour of the conservation of *Corticium* Fr. The proposal has been rejected by ballot (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). — Homonyms. Authors often regard Fries's and Persoon's names *Corticium* to be the one and the same, overlooking Fries's statement to the contrary:

> "*Corticium*. ... Genus novum; sed synonymon supervacaneum *Thelephorae*

[13]) Mentioned by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 25. 1953) as "*Thelephora confusa* Fr."

[14]) Compare "Hymenium subdiscretum, ceraceum, udum molle tumens; siccum rigens ...." of the description of 1836! The description of 1835 runs: "Hymenium ascigerum ... ceraceum, humectatum tumens, primitus setulosum, ascis perfectis."

[15]) The more elaborate account in this publication contains: "Hymenium perfectum vel glabrum, ut *C. sulphurei*, vel velutinum e setulis persistentibus, ut *C. velutini* ...." The only specimen of the first of these two species in Fries's herbarium ("*Corticium sulphureum* Fr. — Femsjö") is cystidiate, although the cystidia may be overlooked even upon a careful examination. Lundell (*in* Lund. & Nannf., Fung. exs. suec. Fasc. 37-38: 20 no. 1842. 1950) identifies it with *Peniophora sulfurina* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & L. The current interpretation of Fries's concept of the species covers *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. = *Hypochnus fumosus* Fr. sensu Burt, while *Corticium sulfureum* "Fries" sensu Burt = *Corticium bicolor* Peck.

[16]) "*Corticium* Pers. ex Fr. [1836-8; conservation necessary against *Corticium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray, 1821, which = *Peniophora*] ...."

recipere apte visum fuit. Plurimae enim species prisci generis *Corticii* P. hujus loci sunt, ceterum nil cum isto genere, e pileo obliterato tantum pendente, commune habet. — *Corticium* nostrum est ...." — Fries (Gen. Hym. 15. 1836).

Thus, *Corticium* Pers. (1794; "Thelephoraceae"; devalidated name), q.v., is an earlier homonym. Another one is *Corticium* S. F. Gray (1821; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — STATUS. Impriorable on account of *Corticium* S. F. Gray, an earlier homonym.

Cotylidia P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3**: (No. 9): 22. 1881 ("*Cotilydia*"). — ETYMOLOGY: κοτύλη, small cup, hole. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora undulata* Fr. (Elench. **1**: 164; not *Merulius undulatus* Pers.). — Compare Maire (*in* Ann. mycol. **7**: 426. 1909). — STANDARD SPELLING. This should be *Cotylidia,* as Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 121. 1882) himself spelt it the next year; and compare the etymology suggested above.

Cratarellus. — See *Craterellus.*

Craterella Pers. 1794. — See under *Craterella* S. F. Gray.

Craterella S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 652. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: κρατήρ, bowl. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) Pers. (as "*Cratella* [!] *caryophyllea*", with *Craterella ambigua* Pers. cited as a synonym). — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Craterella* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. bot. **1**: 112. 1794 (= Tent. 32. 1797). — Type species (selected): *Craterella pallida* Pers. Introduced with two species: *Craterella nigrescens* Pers. = *Peziza cornucopioides* L. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers., and *Craterella pallida* (cf. also Persoon, Icon. Descr. Fung. Fasc. 1: 3 *pl. 1 f.* 3. 1798) = *Thelephora pallida* (Pers.) ex Pers. = *Thelephora pannosa* (Sow.) ex Fr. Later on Persoon (Obs. mycol. **1**: 36. 1796) added a third species: *Craterella ambigua* Pers. = *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) ex Fr. Still later Persoon (Syn. Fung. 1801) excluded *Peziza cornucopioides,* transferring it to *Merulius* sect. *Cantharellus* (Juss.) Pers. (Syn. 491), and retained the other two species as the only species in *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. (Syn. 563). This leads to the view that *Craterella pallida* should be accepted as the type species (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126. 1949). W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 26. 1953) listed *Craterella nigrescens* as such. — REMARK. Gray took the genus in the sense of *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. (Syn. Fung. 565. 1801), that is, with the exclusion of *Peziza cornucopioides* L., one of the original species of *Craterella* Pers., q.v. The latter species was placed by Gray in *Cantharellus* Juss. I believe that if Gray had had reason to treat *Craterella pallida* as a British species he would have included it in *Craterella;* it might well be regarded as an extra-limital member of *Craterella* as published by Gray. The one British species treated by him, *Thelephora caryophyllaea,* happened to become the only 'original' species of the genus as published by Gray and has been regarded as the type by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126. 1949). As this species cannot be accepted as the type of *Craterella* Pers. the latter name should be dissociated from Gray's. — MONADELPHOUS HOMONYM: *Craterella* Pers. *ex* P. Karst. *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6**: 20. 1881. — Reichenbach (Repert. Herb. s. Nomencl. 12. 1841) entered "*Craterella* P." (name only) in a list of genera, and the Code would now admit this as a valid re-publication, "P." being a sufficient implicit reference to a previously published generic description. Yet, it is obvious, in my opinion, that Reichenbach did not intend to resurrect Persoon's genus and name of 1794, but thought "*Craterella*" to be the correct form of *Craterellus* Pers. 1825, and thus merely introduced a variant-spelling of the latter name. Karsten apparently reintroduced Persoon's name independently of both Gray and Reichenbach, including the type species (*Craterella pallida*), and a second species "*Craterella undulata* (Fr.)" which in the same year became the type species of *Cotylidia* P. Karst., q.v. Karsten did not admit *Thelephora caryophyllaea,* but published a new genus for it, *Scyphopilus* P. Karst., q.v. Besides *Craterella* Pers. he also admitted a genus *Craterellus* "Fr." (cf. also *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 121, 119. 1882), which shows that in contrast to Reichenbach he deliberately restored not only Persoon's earlier name but also the earlier genus. — For a (rejected) proposal to conserve *Podoscypha* Pat. against *Craterella* P. Karst., see under the former name. — HOMONYMS: *Craterella* Pers. (1798; "Thelephoraceae"; devalidated name) and compare *Craterellus*

Pers. (1822; "Thelephoraceae"). — TYPONYM: *Scyphopilus* P. Karst. (1881). — NOMEN REJICIENDUM (proposed). See under *Craterellus* Pers.

Craterellus Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 4. 1825 ("*Cratarellus*"). — ETYMOLOGY: κρατήρ bowl. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Peziza cornucopioides* L. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. — SCOPE. Introduced with four species and a fifth included with doubt; the first species is *Craterellus cornucopioides*. — TYPIFICATION. In accord with the present consensus, the type should be the best known species, *Craterellus cornucopioides*, expressly indicated as such by Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **1**: 327. 1914), suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931), and also chosen by Donk (Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 7. 1933; *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126-127. 1949) and Doty (*in* Lloydia **11**: 130. 1948). — REMARK. Donk (*l.c.*, 1949) reviewed the evidence for considering *Craterella* Pers. (1794), q.v., and *Craterellus* as names of different genera. *Craterellus cornucopioides* is one of the two original species of *Craterella* (as *Craterella nigrescens* Pers.). It was afterwards excluded by the author himself (Persoon, Syn. Fung. 491. 1801) and placed in *Merulius* sect. *Cantharellus* (Juss.) Pers., the name *Craterella* being kept associated with *Craterella pallida*, the other original species, as *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. In 1818 (Persoon, Traité Champ. comest. 101) "*Peziza cornucopioides*, L." was again excluded and evidently only tentatively not yet referred to a new genus: "Micheli ... en a fait avec deux ou trois autres espèces ... un genre distinct. Il est maintenant réuni au genre *Merulius* .... On pourroit dans un plan systématique imiter cet ancien botaniste, en donnant toutefois a ce genre un autre nom que celui de *Fungoidaster*" [17]). In 1822 (Persoon, Mycol. europ. **1**: 111) *Craterella* was entirely abandoned and its type species made a member of *Thelephora* sect. *Polypilus* Pers. The name had thus become 'free' and could be used again — slightly altered — for a new genus: *Craterellus*. When establishing *Craterellus*, Persoon did not refer back to *Craterella*, nor did he furnish any evidence that *Craterellus* was a continuation of *Craterella* Pers. When Karsten (see under *Craterella* S. F. Gray) reintroduced *Craterella* Pers. as a genus different from *Craterellus* Pers., he seems to have acted upon this insight! — STANDARD SPELLING. It can hardly be doubted that the original spelling, *Cratarellus*, is an error of printing and that *Craterellus* should be accepted as the standard spelling. This is to be concluded from the spelling of the name of Persoon's earlier genus *Craterella* as well as from the spelling of the Greek word from which the name is derived; current usage has silently adopted this correct course, sanctioned by the Code (Art. 75). Elsewhere in his "Mycologia europaea" (**2**: 15) Persoon used the correct form himself: "... saepius in societate *Crater. cornucopioidis* ...." Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 23. 1950) said that the "valid" spelling was with —a—, implying that it must stand; an untenable view. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Craterella* P.": Reichenb., Repert. Herb. s. Nomencl. 12. 1841. — See also under *Craterella* S. F. Gray. — HOMONYM. See below. — TYPONYMS: *Sterbeeckia* Dumort. (1822; preoccupied) and *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K. (1891). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed). In view of the formulation of Art. 70 (now Art. 75) which made it possible for one to treat *Craterella* "Pers." ex S. F. Gray and *Craterellus* Pers. as homonyms, Donk (*l.c.*, 1949) proposed the latter name for conservation against the other. The present formulation of Art. 75 still says i.a.: "When two or more generic names are so similar that they are likely to be confused, because they are applied to related taxa or for any other reason, they are to be treated as variants, which are homonyms when they are based on different types." So one will be tempted to abide by this ruling, because the two names are so closely similar and the plants are often considered as belonging to the same family. This would mean that *Craterellus* Pers. would have to be rejected (impriorable) in view of the earlier *Craterella* S. F. Gray and would have to be replaced by *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K.! To prevent such an unpleasant consequence it is still fully desirable to have *Craterellus* conserved, although Donk's proposal was rejected by ballot (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). I do not hesitate to advise conservation of *Craterellus* once more. I am unable to agree with Rogers' advice in this matter (*in* Farlowia **4**: 23. 1950).

---

[17]) For *Fungoidaster* Mich., see also under *Trombetta* O.K.

NEWS AND NOTES

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Contributions to this column will be gratefully received by Mr. K. U. KRAMER, Botanical Museum, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands.

Flora of Washington

H. ST. JOHN: Flora of Southeastern Washington and of adjacent Idaho. Rev. ed. xxv + 561 pp., 1 map, 11 figs. Pullman, Wash., 1956.

Flora of Nevada

E. L. LITTLE, Jr.: Contributions toward a flora of Nevada 40. *Pinaceae, Rutaceae, Meliaceae, Anacardiaceae, Tamaricaceae, Cornaceae, Oleaceae, Bignoniaceae.* 81 pp. Beltsville, Md., 1956.

Flora of the Murmansk Province

Flora Murmanskoy Oblasti III. *Salicaceae — Cruciferae.* By different authors, ed. by A. I. POYARKOVA. 449 pp., with keys, descriptions, numerous illustrations, and 124 maps; in Russian. Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Moscou/ Leningrad, 1956.

Flora of China

SHUI-YING HU: Flora of China. Fam. 153: *Malvaceae.* 80 pp., with keys, descriptions, 24 plates. The Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1955.

Flora of Korea

T'AE-HYŎN CHŎNG: Korean flora. Part 2. Herbaceous plants. 18 + 1025 + 129 pp., 2050 line drawings; in Korean. Seoul, 1956. (Part I, Trees and shrubs, was published in 1943 by the same author under his Japanese name TAIGEN KAWAMOTO).

Flora of São Tomé

A. W. EXELL: Supplement to the Catalogue of the vascular plants of S. Tomé. 58 pp., 3 figs. British Museum (Natural History), London, 1956. (Lists chiefly new records and new species).

Flora of Madagascar

H. N. MOLDENKE: 174. Verbénacées; 174bis. Avicenniacées. 273 and 5 pp. Paris, 1956.

Stereocaulon of African Mountains

P. DUVIGNEAUD: Les *Stereocaulon* des hautes montagnes du Kivu. Essai anatomo-systématique. 144 pp., 41 figs., with keys and descriptions and extensive morphological and anatomical data. Publ. as Mém. no. 14 of Lejeunia, Revue de Botanique, Bruxelles, 1955.

The genus Phlox

E. T. WHERRY: The genus *Phlox.* 174 pp.; taxonomic revision with keys and descriptions, many illustrations and maps. Morris Arboretum Monograph no. 3, Philadelphia, Pa., 1955.

The genus Cullenia

A. J. G. H. KOSTERMANS: The genus *Cullenia* Wight (*Bomb.*). 18 pp., with key. Publ. as Communication no. 51 of the Forest Research Institute, Bogor, Indonesia, 1956.

Monographs, revisions, etc., published in periodicals

C. D. ADAMS: A revision of the genera "*Aspilia*", "*Blainvillea*", and "*Wedelia*" in West Africa. Webbia 12 (1): 217-250 (1956). (An enumeration with keys and new species).

id.: The genus "*Spilanthes*" in West Africa. Ibid. 325-330. (An enumeration with key).

R. K. BENJAMIN: A new genus of the *Gymnoascaceae* with a review of the other genera, El Aliso 3 (3): 301-328 (1956). (With key to genera).

A. L. CABRERA: Notas sobre los *Senecio* sudamericanos. Not. Mus. Eva Perón (La Plata) 18 (Botánica 90): 191-240 (1955). (With key to some species-groups).

V. J. CHAPMAN: The marine algae of New Zealand. Journ. Linn. Soc. London 55 (Botany 360): 333-501 (1956).

R. C. COOPER: The Australian and New Zealand species of *Pittosporum.* Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 43 (2): 87-188 (1956). (With key and distribution maps).

G. CUFODONTIS: Enumeratio Plantarum Aethiopiae, *Spermatophyta* (Sequ.). Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 26 (3), Suppl.: 345-440 (1956). (*Geraniaceae — Euphorbiaceae*).

G. P. DEWOLF, Jr.: Notes on cultivated *Scrophulariaceae.* 2. *Antirrhinum* and *Asarina.* Baileya 4 (2): 55-68 (1956). (With key).

P. A. Florschütz: A short survey of the American species of the genus *Octoblepharum*. Mitt. Thüring. Bot. Ges. I (2/3) (Th. Herzog-Festschr.): 51-58 (1955). (A critical enumeration).

M. J. Frezzi: Especies de *Pythium* fitopatógenas identificadas en la República Argentina. Rev. Invest. Agric. (Buenos Aires) 10 (2): 113-241 (1956). (With key and illustrations).

A. & V. Grant: Genetic and taxonomic studies in *Gilia*. VIII. The cobwebby Gilias. El Aliso 3 (3): 203-287 (1956). (A revision of the sect. *Arachnion*, with keys, illustrations, and maps).

M. E. Hale & W. L. Culberson: A checklist of the lichens of the United States, Canada, and Alaska. Castanea 21: 73-105 (1956).

M. L. Holmes: *Kalmia*, the American laurels. Baileya 4 (2): 89-94 (1956). (With key).

R. E. Holttum: The classification of Bamboos. Phytomorphology 6 (1): 73-90 (1956). (With key to genera according to new scheme of classification).

H. Horn af Rantzien: An annotated checklist of genera of fossil *Charophyta*. Micropalaeontology 2 (3): 243-256 (1956).

E. Hultén: The *Cerastium alpinum* complex. A case of world-wide introgressive hybridization. Sv. Bot. Tidskr. 50 (3): 411-495 (1956). (With keys, photographs, and maps).

E. Kausel: Beitrag zur Systematik der Myrtaceen. Ark. f. Bot. 3 (15): 491-516 (1956). (With keys to subfamilies).

M. Lange: Danish Hypogeous Macromycetes. Dansk Bot. Ark. 16 (1): 1-84 (1956). (With keys, descriptions, and drawings).

L. Lechner-Pock: *Eritrichum nanum* (Amann) Schrader und seine Verwandten. Phyton 6 (3/4): 98-206 (1956).

A. Lourteig & C. A. O'Donnell: Las Celastráceas de Argentina y Chile. Natura 1 (2): 181-233 (1955). (With keys and descriptions, 9 figs., 12 plates).

B. Lowy: Illustrations and keys to the Tremellaceous fungi of Louisiana. Lloydia 18 (4): 149-181 (1955).

J. K. Morton: Cytotaxonomic studies on the Gold Coast species of the genus *Commelina* Linn. Journ. Linn. Soc. London 55 (Botany 361): 507-531 (1956). (With key).

L. Paray: El género *Eupatorium* en el Valle Central de México. Bol. Soc. Bot. Mex. 19: 1-15 (1956). (An enumeration, with descriptions and drawings).

R. E. G. Pichi-Sermolli: Adumbratio Florae Aethiopicae. 4. *Hymenophyllaceae, Negripteridaceae, Cyatheaceae*. Webbia 12 (1): 121-146 (1956).

Id.: Il genere "*Woodsia*" R. Br. in Italia. Ibid. 179-216.

B. A. Poulter: The genus *Graellsia*. Notes. R. Bot. Gard., Edinburgh 22: 85-93 (1956). (With key).

M. C. F. Proctor: A key to the British species of Sphagnum. Trans. Brit. Bryol. Soc. 2 (4): 552-560 (1955).

P. R. Reitz: Manipulus Monocotyledonearum Catharinensium. Sellowia 7/8 (7): 93-174 (1956). (An enumeration of the Monocots of Santa Catarina, Brazil).

L. B. Smith & R. J. Downs: Resumo preliminar das Rubiáceas de Santa Catarina. Ibid. 13-92 (1956). (With keys and 30 plates).

L. S. Smith: New species of and notes on Queensland plants. Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. 67 (5): 29-40 (1956). (With keys to the species of *Denhamia, Pilidiostigma,* and *Macadamia* in southern Queensland).

N. Takaki: Researches on the *Brachytheciaceae* of Japan and its adjacent areas III. Journ. Hattori Bot. Lab. 16: 1-71 (1956). (With keys to *Bryhnia, Cirriphyllum, Eurhynchium, Rhynchostegium, Rhynchostegiella;* numerous illustrations).

H. Toyokuni: Conspectus specierum Yesoensium generis Gentianae. Acta Phytotx. Geobot. (Kyoto) 16 (4): 113-119 (1956). (An enumeration, with key).

R. M. Tryon, Jr.: A revision of the American species of *Notholaena*. Contr. Gray Herb. 179: 1-106 (1956). (With keys, descriptions, 58 drawings, and 67 maps).

R. G. N. Young: The *Acacia* species with spicate inflorescence in the Transvaal. Taxonomy and distribution. Candollea 15: 79-123 (1956). (With keys and maps).

FLORE DE L'IRAN

The complete french version of this work is now available against $ 25.— per volume: Vol. 1: 1707 pp.; Vol. 2: 967 pp.; Vol. 3: 972 pp.; Vol. 4: 1508 pp.; Vol. 5: 1027 pp.; Supplement 614 pp.

All orders should be sent to: Prof. Ahmad Parsa 1957 Tchahar-rah Mangol Pahlavi, Tehran/IRAN.

PROF. WALTER ROBYNS

Par arrêté royal du 19 janvier 1932, le Professeur Walter Robyns était nommé Directeur du Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Bruxelles à la date du 1er novembre 1931.

A l'occasion du 25e anniversaire de cet évènement, une cérémonie a eu lieu au Jardin Botanique le 2e janvier dernier, au cours de laquelle M. F. Demaret, Directeur de Laboratoire au Jardin, M. R. Bruggemans, Attaché de Cabinet représentant le Ministre de l'Agriculture, et M. Cl. Segers, Inspecteur Général représentant l'Administration de l'Agriculture et de l'Horticulture, rendirent succesivement hommage à l'activité scientifique et administrative du Professeur Robyns. Celui-ci remercia ensuite les orateurs, brossa le tableau des travaux scientifiques réalisés au Jardin au cours de ce quart de siècle, et établit enfin les grandes lignes de l'avenir, qui doit voir cet institut de recherches installé d'ici peu dans des locaux modernes au nouveau Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Meise.

Sous la direction de W. Robyns, le Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de l'Etat est devenu un périodique de botanique systématique très apprécié, qui jouit d'une collaboration internationale et qui paraît maintenant en quatre fascicules par an. Collaborant avec l'I.N.E.A.C., le Jardin Botanique a constitué un Comité Exécutif pour la publication d'une Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi dont 6 volumes sont déjà sortis de presse. Le Jardin Botanique publie aussi depuis 1950 une Flore Générale de Belgique et a repris en 1954 la publication de la Flore Iconographique des Champignons du Congo Belge d'après les aquarelles de Madame M. Goossens-Fontana.

Le volume 27 (1957) du Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de l'Etat sera dédié en hommage au Professeur W. Robyns et M. R. Lefebvre, Ministre de l'Agriculture, a bien voulu en rédiger la préface.

Ces nouvelles réjouiront certainement tous les amis du Professeur W. Robyns.

THOMAS H. KEARNEY
1874—1956

Dr. Thomas Henry Kearney, Honorary Curator of Botany in the California Academy of Sciences, died on October 19 after a brief illness.

He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1874. He was educated at the University of Tennessee and Columbia University, after which he entered on a long career with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He made a botanical survey of Dismal Swamp, Virginia, and was a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899, on which he collected plants along the Northwest Coast from Puget Sound to Bering Strait.

From 1900 to 1944 he was successively assistant physiologist, physiologist, senior physiologist and principal physiologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He worked on alkali-resistant and drought-resistant plants, and contributed tremendously to developing the growth of cotton in arid regions of this country. He also became recognized as a leading authority on the flora of Arizona.

On his retirement from the Department of Agriculture in 1944, Dr. Kearney joined the Academy's staff and continued active research for another twelve years. Just a few months ago he was cited for meritorious achievement in botany by the Botanical Society of America, at its August meeting at the University of Connecticut, an honor that he deeply appreciated. He was at work in his laboratory until two days before his death. He had two papers in press, and left several completed manuscripts which it is hoped can be published posthumously.

This brief account cannot possibly do justice to the scope of Dr. Kearney's work nor to the warmth of his friendly personality. An appreciative account of his life and work, with a portrait, was published by Dr. Ira L. Wiggins in *Pacific Discovery* for March-April, 1952.

Robert C. Miller

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Division of Biological and Medical Sciences of the National Science Foundation announces that the next closing date for receipt of research proposals in the life sciences is May 15, 1957. Proposals received prior to that date will be reviewed at the Summer meetings of the Foundation's Advisory panels and disposition will be made approximately four months following the closing date. Proposals received after the May 15, 1957 closing date will be reviewed following the Fall closing date of September 15, 1957.

In addition to funds for the support of basic research in the life sciences, limited funds will be available during the current fiscal year for the support of research facilities and programs at biological field stations.

Inquiries should be addressed to National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

REGIONAL TREASURERS

Brazil: Dr J. Angely, Instituto Paranaense de Botânica, Caixa Postal 1362, Curitiba, Parana.

Belgium: Prof. W. Robyns, Rijksplantentuin, 236 Koninklijke Straat, Brussel.

Canada: Prof. J. Rousseau, Montreal Botanical Garden, 4101 Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal, Que.

Cuba: Prof. A. Ponce de León y Aymé, Jardin Botânico de la Universidad de la Habana, Carlos III e Infanta, Habana, Cuba.

Egypt: Mr Mohammed Drar, The Agricultural Museum, Dokki, Cairo.

France: M. H. Jacques-Felix, 25 rue St. Quentin, Nogent-sur-Marne, Seine. C.C.P. Paris 2243-12.

Germany: Dr Walter Domke, Staatsinstitut für Allgemeine Botanik, Jungiusstrasse 6, Hamburg 36.

Great Britain and British Commonwealth except Canada: Mr R. Ross, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, London S.W. 7, Great Britain.

Netherlands: The International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht. Bankers: Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht, giro 7247.

Norway: Prof. K. Faegri, Universitet I Bergen, Botanisk Museum, Bergen.

Sweden: Mr Bo Peterson, Botaniska Museet, Lund. Postgiro 43.35.39.

U.S.A.: Dr R. C. Rollins, Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Office

The International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht — Netherlands.

Membership Fees

Members are requested to pay their membership fees to the regional treasurers.

Members in countries without regional treasurers are requested to make payable their subscriptions to *Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht, Netherlands,* crossed: *"a.c. International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy".*

A. Individual Persons	**$**	**£**	**D.fl.**	**Sw.Kr.**
Regular Members	3.—	1.1.—	11.40	15.90
Associate Members	1.—	—.7.—	3.80	5.30
B. Institutes, Societies, etc.				
Supporting Members	50.—	17.10.—	190.—	265.—
Regular Members	25.—	8.15.—	95.—	132.50
Associate Members	10.—	3.10.—	38.—	53.—

Payments can be made in any currency; remittances in other currencies than those listed above are accepted against the exchange rates of the day of payment.

CONTENTS

Holttum, J. — Henry Nicholas Ridley . . . 1
Stevenson, C. L. — Cornelius Lott Shear . . . 7
Sayre, G. — Publications on Mosses in 1801 . . . 10
Fletcher, H. R. — I.C.N.C.P., Report Utrecht Meeting . . . 13
Donk, M. A. — The generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes — VII "Thelephoraceae" . . . 17
News and Notes . . . 29
Notices of Books . . . 29
Flore de l'Iran . . . 30
Prof. Walter Robyns . . . 30
Thomas H. Kearney (R. C. Miller) . . . 31
National Science Foundation . . . 31
I.A.P.T. . . . 32
Contents . . . 32

"Taxon" is directed by: Prof. J. Lanjouw, Chief Editor, and Dr. F. A. Stafleu, Assistant Editor. All correspondence should be sent to the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht — Netherlands.
All members of I.A.P.T. receive "Taxon" free of charge. Copies of personal members are for private use only and should not be placed in official libraries.

Published 11 Feb. 1957